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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

Socreds In A Gamble

THE Bretton Woods proposals undoubtedly involve a good deal of invasion of Canada's national sovereignty—invasion by consent, accepted for the common good of humanity and the special good of Canada itself. In Canada, particularly in the prairies, as in the corresponding portions of the United States, there is a lot of ultra-nationalism of the kind which resents any surrender of national powers to an international body; and the Social Credit party, which caters very definitely to this sentiment and has linkages with similar elements in the Middle States, is probably playing a shrewd political game in attempting to attract all this ultra-nationalism to its banner by its filibuster against the Bretton Woods Resolution.

There is no future for the pure Social Credit doctrine of Major Douglas, but there may well be a future for a sort of Isolationist Bloc, suspicious and resentful of every move in the direction of an intelligent international control of activities which have become too far-reaching and too important to be left entirely to national governments.

No other party will compete with the Social Crediters for the votes of this element. The C.C.F. is by its creed fundamentally internationalist. The Conservatives are sound money men, who would probably like to get back to the gold standard if they could, and realize that failing that they must put up with a managed currency and that it will be much sounder if internationally managed. The Liberals are committed to foreign trade as the basis of Canada's economic security, and convinced that a good international monetary system is indispensable to that end.

As a result the Social Crediters will be able to beat the nationalistic drum and say "We told you so" whenever anything unpleasant happens in Canada for the next ten years, blaming it all on Bretton Woods and UNO; and a great many unpleasant things will happen, and a fair number of voters will believe that they are happening because Canada did not listen to the voice of Mr. Solon Low. It is a good gamble.

Narrow Broadcasting

IT HAS long been a matter of some bewilderment to us that the Department of Justice, responsible for the management of the penitentiaries of this Dominion, should consider it the duty of the C.B.C. to keep its wave-lengths free at all times from any mention of disturbances in penitentiaries, because those wave-lengths are listened to in other penitentiaries whose inmates might be incited to go and do likewise. However that has been the view of the Department of Justice for some years past, and during the war that view has apparently been acceded to by the C.B.C. and its newscasters have been instructed to abstain from mentioning disturbances in penitentiaries. The C.B.C. has now concluded that the time has come to consider the rights of the Corporation's non-penitentiary listeners, and to stop editing its newscasts for the sole benefit of the penitentiary listeners—or rather perhaps of the penitentiary authorities and the Department of Justice. The Department has therefore been notified by the C.B.C. that if it does not want its penitentiary inmates to hear about penitentiary disturbances it will have to manage the blackout itself and must not rely on the C.B.C. to do it.

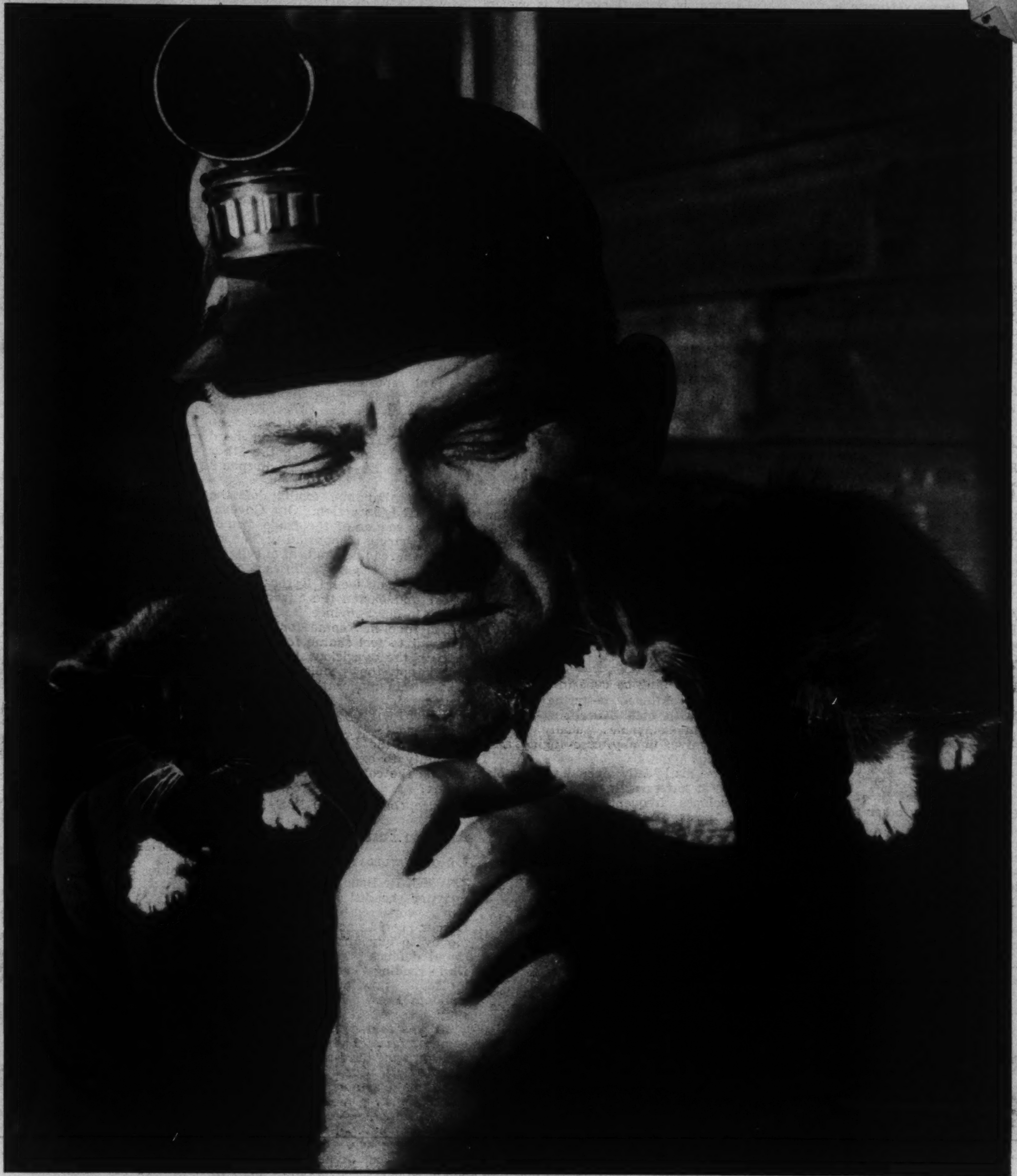
The editing of newscasts for penitentiary use obviously presents some problems. If properly done we suspect that it would involve the omission of rather more than the items referring to penitentiary disturbances. But the whole idea of expecting it to be done by the national broadcasting authority, by the method of reducing to the penitentiary level every newscast issued by that authority, seems to border on the absurd. It seems hardly possible that the penitentiary authorities are unable to devise some scheme by which the C.B.C. channels could be closed in penitentiaries during the time of the ordinary public newscasts; and we are sure that the C.B.C. would be delighted to transmit a specially edited penitentiary newscast (without disturbances) once a day at a convenient hour.

There is of course the still further alternative, that the Department of Justice should so manage its penitentiaries that there will be no disturbances to begin with, and hence no incitement to further disturbances.

A Point of Controversy

MANY letters have come to this office insisting, calmly or otherwise, that Martin Luther was a great man. We are in complete agreement. With Scripture in his support he declared that the gift of God was not purchasable with money, that each person living the life of faith was justified, with or without a priestly intermediary. We agree also that

(*Continued on Page Three*)



Perhaps you think shovelling coal into a hungry furnace is drudgery! How about this chap who mines it? In Canada, east and west, skilled miners wield pick and drill to prevent a serious coal shortage.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Public and the Ford Company

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ALTHOUGH I am a very old man I do not claim to be a mentor. But after seeing a great variety of life I have opinions. I believe that the Government has not been fair to the Ford Company and to the general public. If the strikers had obeyed the law no threat of bloodshed would have arisen and extra police would not have been necessary.

Your paper is the only one I know, or read, that has given a rational view of this matter. I refer particularly to the issue of November 17 carrying articles by Mr. B. K. Sandwell and Mr. P. M. Richards. They hit the nail on the head.

I trust that the Ministers will not yield to the Union's plausible request that the Government take over the plant. The Government has too much on its hands now. If a Company and a Union cannot settle their difference in a sane manner by negotiation or arbitration, let the Courts be empowered to settle it for them.

Winnipeg, Man. B. E. CHAFFEY

A New "O Canada"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been very much interested in the stand SATURDAY NIGHT is taking on the subject of a Canadian flag, Canadian citizenship and a Canadian anthem. I also read with similar interest Dr. Charlotte Whitton's article on "O Canada" and "God Save the King."

Why not have our own National Anthem? Let us declare ourselves. Such declaration need not in any degree suggest estrangement from Great Britain: it only suggests that Canada is mistress in her own house. Two expressions can no longer be truthfully used by the Canadian people as a whole. One is "our native land" as applied to Canada, and the other is "the motherland" as applied to Great Britain. There are multitudes of people in Canada who cannot truthfully use either phrase. "Native land" is out of place in "O Canada" or any other national song.

I like "O Canada" and I know of no music that I would substitute for that to which it is sung. A revision of the words is needed. Some additional ideas should be inserted and a third stanza is superfluous. It is never used anyhow. If maple leaves and beavers are to continue to be Canadian symbols we should allude to them in the anthem and I think we should allude to the historic boundary delineation: "From sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth".

I am submitting herewith a suggested revision.

O CANADA!

O Canada! Our home by birth or choice,
To thee we lift in praise our hand and voice;
With glowing hearts we pledge thee troth,
Our country, strong and free,
And stand on guard, O Canada!
We stand on guard for thee.
O Canada! Glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!
God save the King and bless thy destiny!

O Canada! True worth and enterprise
Thy maple leaves and beavers symbolize;
From sea to sea and the surging flood
To the utmost ends of earth
Thy people own the God Who makes
Thee strong through diverse birth.
O Canada! Glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!
God save the King and bless thy destiny!

Saskatoon, Sask. N. WILLISON

Sucker List

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CAN anything be done to eliminate the continued pestering of the public with mail advertising of Investment Companies, usually highly speculative, in any case highly annoying?

My mail daily includes one or several letters with return addressed envelopes frequently with prepaid 5c postage included. Each one represents an ounce or two of paper, a mail handling at only 1c of revenue to the Post Office, and a separate sorting and handling at every stage along the line throughout the whole Post Office system.

I have returned the 5c prepaid envelopes with a notation on the form enclosed asking that my name be removed from their mailing list. No attention is paid to my request. Today caps the climax when in one mail I received eight copies of the same literature from the same Company.

Burlington, Ont. PESTERED

Martin Luther and His Work

Counterblast

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ALL men, in this ominous age, enjoying the great treasure of freedom in democratic countries, owe much to Martin Luther, the great champion of liberty and undaunted opponent of all tyranny. Why did you print the outpouring of untruths and perversions by F. X. Chauvin published in your issue of November 10?

Luther fought courageously for freedom, for all freedoms: freedom from fear, freedom from oppression, freedom of worship and freedom of speech. By the grace of God he fought, but not in vain and the blessings he obtained have come to us and our children. Luther knew nothing of that peculiar thing "metaphysical egoism" nor did he teach such a doctrine "that suppressed all authority over interior freedom and spiritual autonomy, and that opened the way for the divorce of the idea of 'personality' from all visible institutions." Luther taught and confessed the Gospel of Jesus Christ, "the power of God unto salvation to all that believe." Your writer perverted facts.

By printing the article so maliciously slandering a great and noble man, you have thereby maligned the hundred million people of all nations who bear the name Lutheran; thereby you have insulted the hundreds of thousands of men and women who worthily bore the weapons and uniforms of all the allied nations and contributed magnificently to victory, as well as the hundreds of their chaplains who served with distinction equal to any; you have attacked the hundreds of thousands of loyal Canadian citizens of Lutheran faith; thereby you have endangered the cause of all men of truth and good will.

Regina, Sask. (REV.) K. HOLFELD

Brief Comment

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE attack on Martin Luther by Francis X. Chauvin in the November 10 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT strikes me as a shameful example of serpentine sophistry. Why was it printed?

(Rev.) W. A. MEHLENBACHER
Hamilton, Ont.

Byproducts

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TWO revolting homicides have been reported within two months in this Province; two mothers, one 75 years of age, the other, 85 were beaten to death by their sons who had been drinking beer and hard liquor. The sons, one 52, the other 39, will spend ten years in penal servitude.

This is but one exhibit of the liquor trade in action. Our Government as vendor of the trade cannot escape sharing responsibility. Yet we have been reading the brazen suggestion that increased facilities for obtaining liquor would lessen its evil effect and hasten the advent of sobriety in our Province.

The time has come for the Government to feel shame for its servitude to the avaricious liquor trade. Could not the people who enjoy drinking in moderation forgo their pleasure for the wellbeing of their fellow citizens and thus help remove this scandal? And will the Government give the electors an early opportunity to express their will concerning the continuance of beverage rooms?

Toronto, Ont. (Rev.) R. S. LAIDLAW

Russian Farmers and Money

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of October 6 a letter headed "Pertinent Question" wondered how a Russian farmer could accumulate enough money to buy an aeroplane for national defence. I found the answer while reading "People On Our Side" by Edgar Snow, published in 1944 by Random Press. Here is the quotation:

"It was evident at the Flame, and at other farms I visited later, that a thrifty and hard-working peasant family, with access to city markets, might make as much as 5,000 or even 10,000 rubles a month. Or, at official exchange rates, U.S. $1,000 to $2,000 a month. But money meant little where few consumers' goods existed. It just accumulated. It was small wonder that a state loan of twelve billion rubles, issued in 1943, was oversubscribed at twenty billions, in one day, despite billions previously contributed by peasants for the purpose of tanks and airplanes.

"And all this made it perfectly clear why Anastasia, to whose domain Sergei was taking me, was only one of millions of Russian women who much preferred hoeing and working on a collective to any job the cities had to offer during the war."

Toronto, Ont. A SUBSCRIBER

A Petty Infamy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AN IMPORTANT addendum to your public-spirited defence of the elementary rights of Japanese Canadians is to be found in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which our Federal Parliament has just accepted. By this document we are in honor bound to join "in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." The action impending against a handful of unhappy Canadian nationalists would constitute a breach of faith in the matter of race.

At Geneva, our Delegates were proud to be able to defend the rights of racial minorities in certain foreign countries and to hold up Canada as an example. The petty infamy now contemplated would seal our lips in future, and expose us to the withering sarcasms of those we used to criticize.

S. MACK EASTMAN,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon.

This holiday season in the villages of Holland, Canadian troops who helped to liberate the Dutch homeland will join in celebrating the first peaceful Christmas in six years. Again, there will be parties for the children, like this one, given last year by a Canadian fighting unit.

Christmas, Wet or Dry?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR readers are indebted to Chapman Pincher for his article "Two Real Reasons for Moderate Drinking"—published in your issue of November 3, and it would be well if those who "have the habit", either moderately or immoderately, would take heed.

He goes much too far, however, when he says "The idea of a dry Christmas is unthinkable". That may be true for him and for those who drink in any quantity, regularly or at any special time, but it definitely is not true for thousands of people and homes in Canada and throughout the world where liquor is not kept, or served, or used at any time. And let it never be forgotten that for such people and in such homes there is plenty of merriment and real fun—both for children and grownups. The idea of a "dry" Christmas, or any other time or season, without liquor, is not unthinkable for many thousands.

Edmonton, Alberta. W. H. STERNE

From the Wizard Viewpoint

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN REPLY to Mr. Morris Goodman, Quebec, in your August 25 issue, may I suggest that it is well to know something about a subject before making comment.

The subjects which he criticized were astrology, clairvoyance, palmistry, etc. He added that people would do better to be in a house of worship.

This dispatch is from the New York *Times*, June 26, 1945:

"LONDON, Tuesday, June 26—Knowing that Adolf Hitler relied on the advice of an astrologer during the war, the British War Office employed one also. That is the story, unpublished until now, that the *Daily Herald* told this morning.

"'A Hungarian-born astrologer was engaged full time on this task,' an article in the *Herald* said. Throughout the war he was an officer in the British Army. He provided day-to-day reports about astronomic aspects under which Hitler lived.

"'They worked,' the *Herald* says."

Mr. Goodman must have met with some charlatans in science as well as in the church. He speaks of the millions that are spent in consulting those "wizards", but how about the trillions that have been spent to destroy mankind physically, mentally and morally? And what a perfect job has been made.

Does Mr. Goodman feel that the few who have brought misery and destruction upon the many are non-church goers?

It is only fanatics who express themselves regarding subjects of which they know nothing.

M. J.
Winnipeg, Man.

The Source

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN addressing a graduating class, the Bishop of Sherbrooke expressed a nostalgia for feudal-times, and characterized all who are contrary-minded as Jews and Masons.

On page 1,209, of "Mind and Society," Alfredo Pareto points out that if you are a special pleader you must discredit your opponents by coupling them with terms that inspire hate and fear. He says: "The important thing is to have a 'derivation' that is simple and readily grasped by everybody, even the most ignorant, and then to repeat it over and over and over again."

By "derivation" Pareto means a term that is capable of exciting an already existing sentiment. Jew and Mason are such in Quebec where the people have been conditioned to hate and fear them.

Pareto is no obscure sociologist, for he was Mussolini's chief mentor and Hitler practically lifted the chapter on Propaganda in "Mein Kampf" out of Pareto's volumes.

Montreal, Que. L. P. SILVER

With Approval

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MANY thanks for your article of November 10 "What is Religion?" It is very illuminating, going to the very heart of our troubles. It could well be used as a chart to "find the way".

(Mrs.) LYDIA G. HOWDEN,
Toronto, Ont.

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

freedom of conscience was a direct consequence of his preaching.

His assumption that he had all the truth and that those who differed from him, whether Catholics or Calvinists, were permanently in outer darkness was to be expected of him. Reformers in all ages have been intense and dogmatic; those of the Sixteenth Century most of all. But to our notion the time has come to affirm that Christianity is bigger than any Church or any sect and that a monopoly of Heaven is a conception, possibly, of diabolic origin.

Recently we published a signed article by Francis X. Chauvin, who, being a Catholic, took a dim view of Luther's influence on German thinking. The views of Saturday Night are to be found in our editorial columns. The opinions of a contributor are his own and may or may not coincide with ours.

But the suggestion by a score of correspondents that our acceptance of Mr. Chauvin's article was an insult to the whole Lutheran connexion is surely extreme and in our judgment unwarranted.

Wives and Taxes

THE proposed withdrawal of "the special consideration given married couples in the income tax when both husband and wife are working" can obviously be nothing more than a concession to the popular fallacy that there is not enough employment to go around and married women whose husbands are earning should not be allowed to have any share of it. From that point of view the "special consideration" was simply a bonus given to wives to draw them into employment during a wartime shortage of labor.

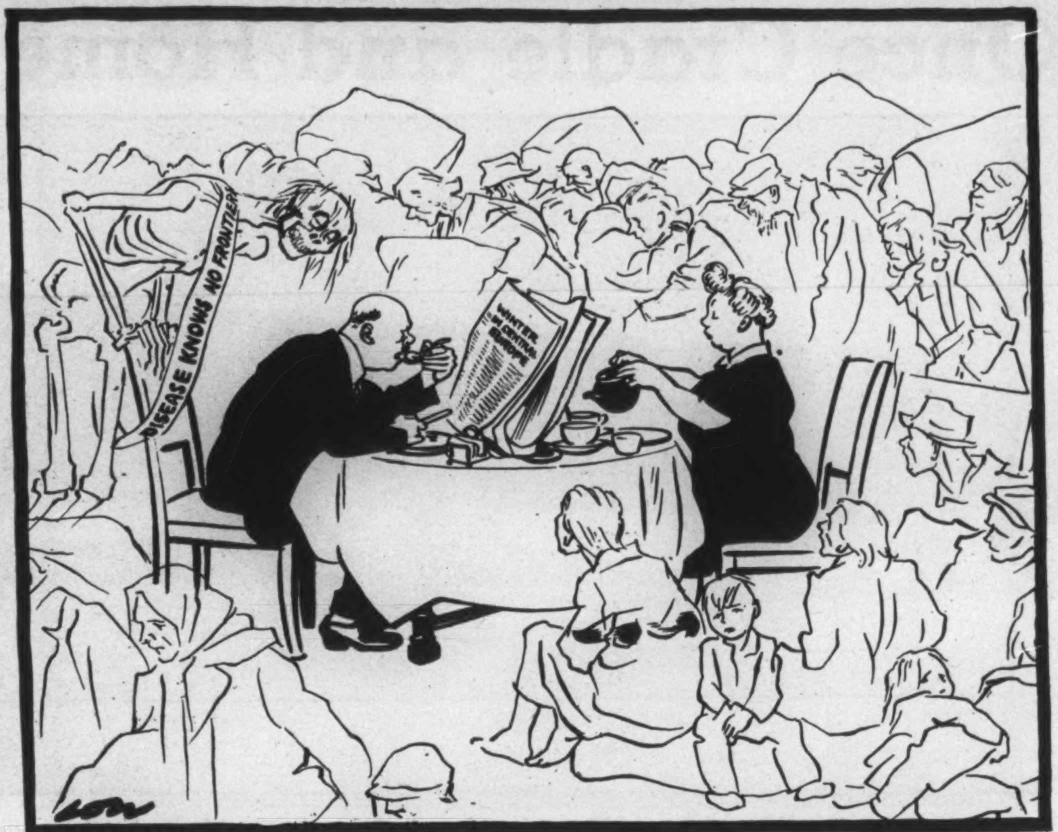
This is not our view of the matter at all. The family as an economic unit is entitled to the services of the wife as manager and operator of the household, which services produce no cash income. If she is better equipped for a wage-earning or salaried employment than for these domestic occupations, it is folly to force her to remain in the home. On the other hand the domestic duties should be performed by somebody else, who will have to be paid out of the family earnings; and the "special consideration" in the income tax is actually no more than a recognition that the wife's earnings are not a net gain but are largely offset by the wage of the paid housekeeper. We should be sorry to see the government abandon this theory and put taxation pressure on, let us say, a highly qualified woman chemist who happens to have a husband, to abandon chemistry and take to cooking the meals and making the beds.

What is Monetizing?

THE government of the province of Alberta desires the Dominion to ensure perpetual prosperity in Canada by the simple means of "monetizing the entire production of the nation." What this means is of course extremely obscure. It is clearly intended to suggest the idea that if the entire production is monetized everything that is produced will be promptly purchased and consumed, at a price that will involve no loss to the producer. The Alberta politicians fondly believe, or say they believe, that this can be achieved by methods that will still leave us the free-enterprise system with its process of establishing relative values (of each kind of goods in comparison with others) by bids and offers, supply and demand in an open market. Actually it could do nothing of the kind. That process involves the making of greater gains by some enterprises, lesser gains by others, and actual losses by still others, and it is only thus that we know what goods are worth producing and what are not.

That the variability of the demand for capital goods is a source of great weakness in our economy is obvious, and that it should be kept within the narrowest bounds by any effective devices that we can invent is equally so. The management of the supply of credit by the national authority is one such device, and is now accepted by many nations which would have scorned it a few years ago. The Socialist scheme of absolutely operating all enterprise by the national authority is another device, but this of course destroys the free market entirely, and requires the consuming public to accept, and like, whatever things the state produces, in the quantities in which it produces them.

The Social Crediters appear to believe that they can obtain the good results of both systems without the evils of either—that they can have the free market and at the same time the assurance that everything produced will be purchased at a remunerative price—and that the method is simply the issue of enough "debt-free" money. To the warning that enough might turn out to be too much, and start us on inflation, they are entirely deaf. Seeing that they failed to elect any candidates in any province outside of Alberta, their proposal that Parliament should adopt their principles is slightly undemocratic.



WHY SHOULD WE FUSS ABOUT THE GERMANS? THEY DESERVE IT, DON'T THEY?

Copyright in All Countries

No Divorces

IT APPEARS to be the intention of Mr. Duplessis to appeal every marriage annulment that has been granted in Quebec since he first undertook to intervene in these cases some months ago, with the exception of cases in which the defendant appeared and opposed the plaintiff's claim. The Court of Appeal has admitted his right to do so even when his intervention at the original hearing was only oral.

This is a most satisfactory development, and will presumably put a stop to the whole business of granting annulments on grounds which would not satisfy a Court of Appeal, and relying on the collusion or disinterest of the defendant to ensure that there will be no appeal and the annulment will therefore stand. We have long maintained that the peculiar theories of marriage law entertained by certain Quebec judges do not in any way accord with the considered opinion of that province, and this seems to prove the point.

Our attention has been called to an error in our description of the consequences of the annulment of marriage under the civil law of Quebec. It does not involve the stigma of illegitimacy for the offspring. The law specifically provides that though the marriage itself is declared to have never existed, its civil consequences remain as if it had been a valid marriage, so far as concerns the children and also so far as concerns either of the contracting parties who entered into it in good faith. This rule applies even where the annulment is granted on grounds which would not be acceted by the higher courts, and is therefore effective only because no party desires to appeal it.

The Dream

FREE speech nowadays has become so free that it clouds reality. Do the statesmen, the philosophers, the clergy, the Rotarians, the Kiwanians, believe what they say? Do they imagine that the German people can come, in one mad leap, to a place where they would doubt the wisdom or the sanity of German authority, petty or large? Docility has been bred in the bone for too many centuries.

"I've got me rights," says the English workman in his pub, defying any twopenny-ha'penny official to interfere with them. A German worker of similar class has no rights, and knows it.

Democracy lives on nonconformity; on the feeling for individualism; on the hatred for being pushed around; all based on the belief that rank is artificial, that neither wealth nor cleverness confers on John Doe the right to bully Richard Roe.

The other day in London a lord was brought up in Police Court and fined for reckless driving. In most parts of Europe or Asia the very idea would be shocking. Not in Great Britain. Not in America. The only feeling the news creates is one of warm approval. Maybe it is warmer in Canada because, as a people, we are not far from pioneer times when "rugged individualism" was the price of survival. What kind of re-education, even if continued for ten generations, can create that spirit in Germany, in Japan, in Russia, or anywhere else?

The conception that the governed can determine the nature of the government and serve it by consent rather than by force is an absurdity to ninety-nine per cent of the human family. The notion that it can be inseminated in foreign minds is a dream. But the talkers still talk, and the writers still write.

Fewer Expulsions

THE Government appears to be realizing by degrees the problems that it has let itself in for by its promise to Mr. Ian Mackenzie and his B.C. supporters that the Japanese should be expelled from Canada. A few days ago Mr. Mitchell announced that any Japanese who withdrew their consent to expulsion before the surrender of Japan would be allowed to remain. He now goes further and proposes to "review" the withdrawals of consent made even after the surrender if made by Canadian citizens. This encourages us to feel fairly confident that no person possessing Canadian citizenship and old enough to express an objection will be actually expelled from Canada against his will.

This obviously mitigates a great deal the atrocious character of the original proposals, and leaves as the non-consenting victims only non-citizens and Canadian-born juveniles in the families of non-citizens, and even of these only the particular persons who (1) consented to expulsion and (2) did not withdraw that consent before the surrender — with their dependents whether Canadian or not. We believe the expulsion of these persons, against their present desire, to be an inhuman and uncivilized act, in all cases where there is no proof of anti-Canadian activity, and we have heard no suggestion of such proof in any single case. But at least it does not involve throwing contempt upon the rights and privileges of our own national citizenship, and of the British subjectship which we claim the right to confer.

The Passing Show

LEADING banks in Chicago have introduced "piped-in music" for the announced purpose of "keeping their clients in a better frame of mind". What can be more stimulating than to learn that one's account is N.S.F. to the tune of "Land of Hope and Glory"?

•

Knee length breeches are replacing full length slacks in the best starlet circles, reports a Hollywood fashion note. Our niece Ettie is of the opinion that the girl of the future isn't going to be half the man she used to be.

•

Heading on a Washington despatch: "Synthetic Rubber Plants Being Cut Down In U.S." There is still no hope that natural rubber plants in boarding houses will be cut down.

•

Preparing for Convocation

A College don was dining with his literary friends
Discussing New Psychology and strange artistic trends,
The heathendom of Physics, with its devastating bomb,
And quoting Kant and Berkeley with assurance and aplomb.

"I think I'll have the Irish stew" he said, "but wait a minute,
I really must deny myself, for there are onions in it,
And all my learned colleagues would surely be surprised
If I came into company distinctly 'onionized'.

"I'll have a little spot of fish with lettuce on the side,
And thus I shall preserve my proper academic pride
When we appear tonight before the Chancellor-and-all,
For I'm to be an usher at Convocation Hall".

•

A helpful columnist writes: "Why not a tie for *him* this Christmas?" Replies in this column are not encouraged.

•

Canada is to end a state of war officially on January 1st, 1946, but no mention has been made of any date inaugurating a state of peace.

•

Mrs. Gladys Strum, M.P., in a recent speech, described the farmer's wife as "the most useful, general purpose, labour saving device on the farm". Young farmers who have not availed themselves of this gadget are reminded that it usually can be had for the asking.

•

Now that Hess has turned out to be not so mad as he was cracked up to be, the only persons really mad are those clever fellows who said that he was.

•

Mr. Bevin, speaking on British Foreign policy, said: "I must try . . . to do right because it is right to do right." Staunch conservatives of the old school will be thankful that there's nothing much left left he can do.

•

The Tightwads!

(Echoing J. E. M.'s sentiments on Motorcars)

Of J. E. M. and McAree I sing,
And also of the vehicle they spurn.
For years I've felt the very self-same thing,
But kept it dark, lest I should censure earn.

Mechanical I *am* not, nor do I
Aspire to tangle with the wayside cop.
I'd rather leave it to some other guy
To heed the highway signals "Go" and "Stop".

Preferring to recline in back-seat ease,
I watch things urban, rural, roll behind.
Naught is, I claim, so well designed to please
The cogitative, literary mind.

Adhere to your convictions, scribes, be brave.
Remember all the dollars you can save!

J. O. Plummer

•

An elderly lady resident in Woodside, England, has requested the housing authorities to find her another home because she is bothered by ghosts knocking on the doors. The housing shortage is evidently becoming more acute than ever.

•

A publisher announces that the magazine "So You're Going to Have a Baby" will shortly appear with the new title, "Young Mother". Congratulations for a happy sequel seem to be in order.

•

An advertising journal, offering Christmas gift suggestions to store managers, reminds them that returned soldiers are "lingerie conscious". This must be a reference to one of those basic rehabilitation problems we have heard so much about.

Today, Kiel, Once Cradle and Home of German

The Last of the U-Boats. Before Kiel fell, the Germans sunk every U-Boat they could in the shallow waters round the harbor. Now British naval personnel are at work bringing them to the surface, rendering them harmless, then sinking them forever. Besides this demolition work, anything that can be of service to the Allies is being salved.

A British saturation raid on Kiel put the "Admiral Hipper" out of action while lying in dock. The dock was needed, so the Hipper was towed out and sunk.

Torpedoes that U-boats never had a chance to use against shipping, now rust into uselessness. Though short of fuel, the enemy had ammunition in plenty.

By Martin Chisholm

AT THE seaward end of Kiel Fiord there rises from the low-lying Baltic shore a strangely shaped tower, biting a grim silhouette into the skyline. One of its faces rises vertically, without a break, for two hundred and fifty feet; the opposite side of the tower falls to the ground in a sweeping concave line. Seeing it from a distance under an overcast sky one might easily take it for the conning-tower of some monster U-boat keeping watch over the coast-line of Germany. That is just the illusion which the architect planned, for the tower was built as a memorial to the German Fleet after the first World War. To-day it stands as a tombstone to mark the death of German naval power. The city of Kiel, home of the German Navy, lies in ruins, the docks and building sheds are heaps of rubble and twisted steel, the waters of the harbor lap and swirl over and round a chaos of sunken shipping. Perhaps, one day, Kiel will thrive once more, as a fishing harbor, maybe, or as a small commercial port. It must never be used as a naval base again.

Ever since the British forces entered Kiel, British naval personnel have been at work, combing their way through this nightmare of rubble and ruin left by our saturation bombing raids, gradually unearthing the German naval secrets, checking up on the vessels left afloat, whether sea-worthy or damaged, arranging for the demolition of everything that could ever again give Germany even a vestige of sea power, drawing the teeth of the German Navy for good and all.

Side by side with this work of demolition, the naval party, working under the orders of the British Naval Commander-in-Chief, is engaged on salving everything that can be of service to the Allies. Damaged merchant ships which can be got back into service are being raised from the bottom and given temporary repairs before being put at the disposal of the Allied shipping pool. Already a considerable tonnage has been salved. The actual work is being done by Germans either prisoners of war or disbanded German naval personnel, working under the orders of British officers.

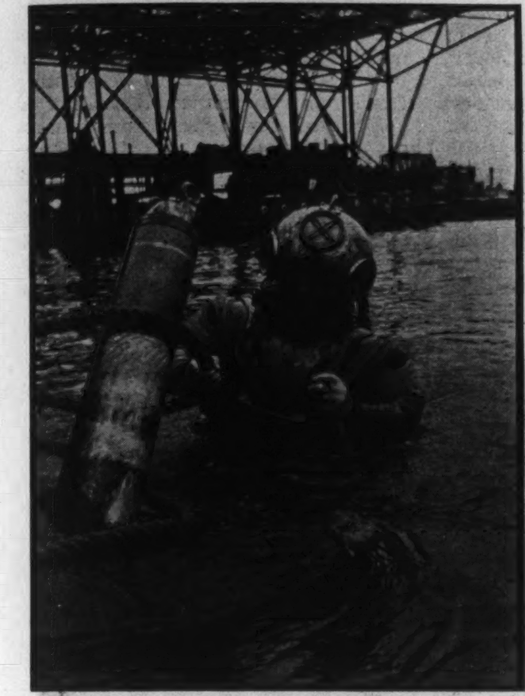
I HAVE just returned from a visit to this graveyard of the German Fleet. It is almost impossible to begin to describe the devastation which everywhere meets one around the miles of docks and quays. Hour after hour we clambered over heaps of rubble under which, as likely as not, lay buried stores of unexploded ammunition. On a quayside, our way was blocked by piles of live torpedoes, rusting themselves into complete uselessness; a few yards on we were stopped once more, this time by half a dozen stern sections of prefabricated U-boats lined up ready to go to the assembling sites. Out in the harbor it was the same. The waters of Kiel used to be famed for their clearness. To-day they are clouded and thick with the oil which is still seeping from the hulls of sunken vessels. Nobody really knows all that is under that oily, leaden water, probably nobody will ever know, but everywhere we looked we saw the shattered hulls of ships sunk in shallow water, twisted funnels, masts sticking out forlornly at fantastic angles, and the hulls of U-boats, rendered harmless and sunk by naval parties. The *Admiral Scheer*, one of the proudest ships of the German Navy, lies upside down, like a giant rusting whale; the tide laps over the decks of the *Hipper*, heeling in ruin lower down the harbor. You step ashore from a tour of the graveyard of ships, and, curling upward from the wreckage of a bombed store you see a little wisp of smoke. Soon the dockside will be thick with fog, for under the debris are thousands of smoke containers, buried in the bombing raids. Even now, nearly five months after the last bomb was dropped, some of these containers come into action from time to time of their own accord.

At first sight you would think that no work could have been done in the yards and shops for many weeks before the end. But even the heaviest bombing is not quite what it seems. When the British naval party arrived they found people still working, or reporting for work because nobody had ordered them to do otherwise. They were even building landing craft! Take the apprentices' shop of one of the great shipping works, for instance. The building was a roofless, almost wall-less skeleton, yet a touch of an electric switch could still have set most of the plant in motion. Bombs will destroy most things, but their blast seems to have little effect on machinery even when it has brought down the building in which the machines are housed. There are plenty of machine-tools lying around Kiel which, with greasing and buffing up, will help one of the Allies in the work of reconstruction.

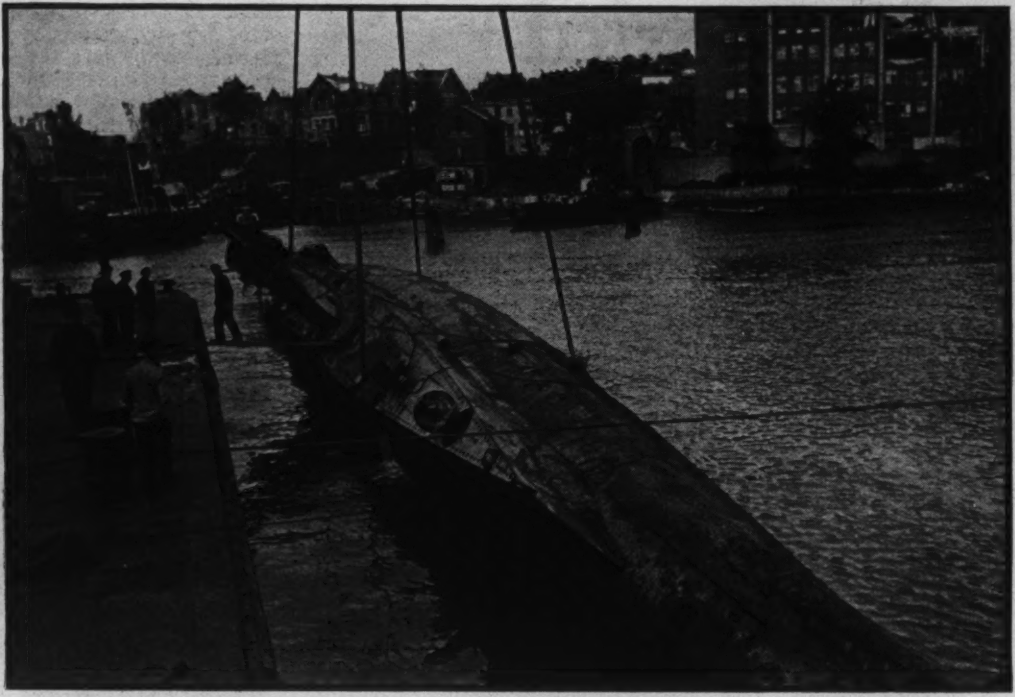
ONE of the impressions that a layman cannot fail to get from a visit to Kiel's docks and stores is that the German Navy was well supplied with nearly everything it needed. There were certainly stores and spares in profusion, and the number of sections of prefabricated U-boats, whether midgets or the normal type, all waiting to be put together and launched, and the masses of torpedoes ready for the U-boats to use, suggested that the German Navy's teeth though many had been drawn, could still have inflicted bitter wounds.

It was a strange experience to move over the silent yards and quays, engulfed in the quietness of death. Even the seagulls wheeling overhead or perching on the wreckage, seemed to have hushed their quarrelsome voices. Here and there you would come across a German working party, busy about a job of repair or demolition. As likely as not they had reported for work from homes which were little better than chicken huts built of wooden debris, for the town has been razed almost as flat as the docks. They were silent, too, as they went about their work, these Germans. They were polite, subdued, quick to obey orders, working well enough. We visited a salvage ship. A German diver was down preparing a U-boat to be lifted. The German skipper was giving orders to be relayed down to him. Not so long ago that skipper, and all the men working with him were prowling the Atlantic in the submarine service. One morning another former U-boat commander, who, demobilized from the navy, was doing excellent salvage work under our orders, was missing. When the British officer in charge made enquiries, he found that the man had been taken to face one of the war crimes tribunals. This quiet, efficient worker, was under charge of having

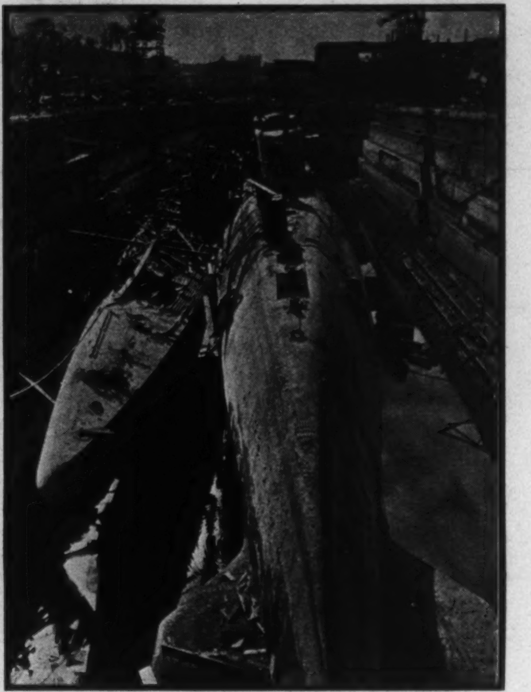
Sea Power, Is Graveyard of the German Navy



This diver has been down working on a Sub. Now it is ready to be raised and destroyed.



A three-hundred-ton lift by a single crane. It raises an old submarine, once Norwegian. The Germans scuttled her with the rest. She is being moved to another resting-place.

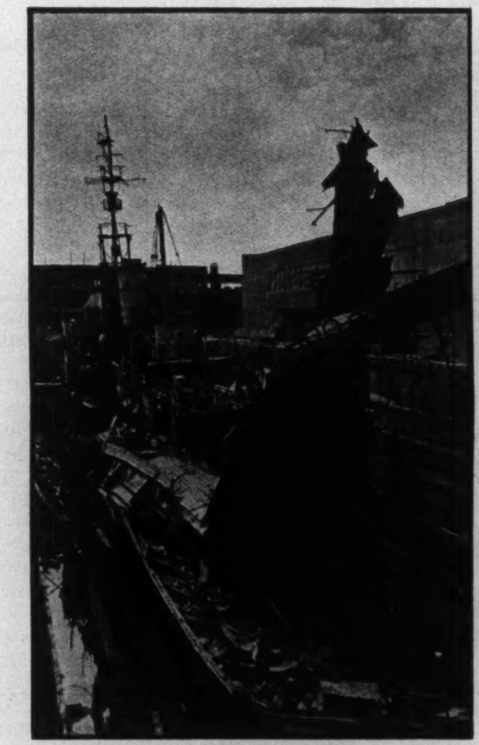


Wrecks in a great dry dock. The U-boat (rt.) is one of the largest type of German Subs.

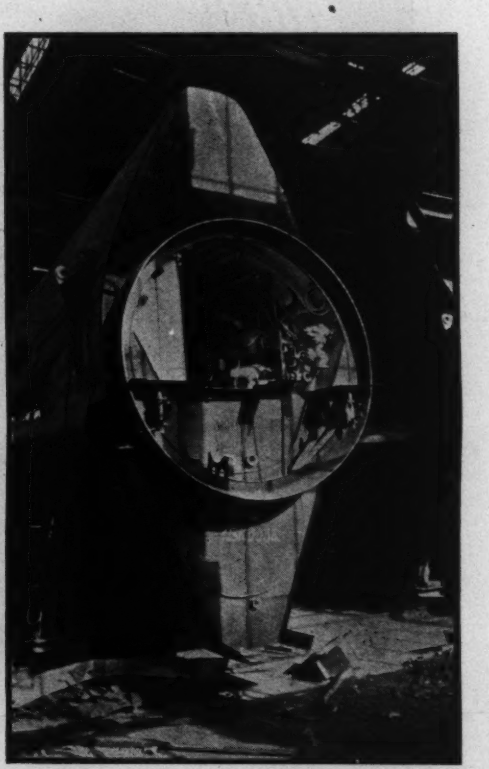
machine-gunned the lifeboat of a torpedoed Allied ship. The knowledge of incidents like that made one keep a wary eye as one wandered through battered buildings where Germans might be working overhead. In a place like the ruins of Kiel "accidents" can happen so easily; yet, up to date, there has been no trouble. Is it yet to come? Perhaps this winter, with its shortage of food, fuel, clothing and shelter, will supply the answer.

THE policy in dealing with the Naval personnel of Kiel is to break down in every possible way the former German naval organization. There is just one branch of the German navy still at work. That is the minesweeping service, for the Germans are being made responsible for sweeping all German waters. Even here the work is being run by and under the control of the British Navy, so the head of the only thing that remains of German sea power is a British naval officer. Discipline here is still enforced partly by German officers. The German captain of a sweeper, for instance, can punish a man according to the German naval code, but even this is always subject to our control and every punishment must be reported to us and is subject to our review. During the war we all of us wondered what was the real state of morale of the German navy. What we have found in Kiel shows that, right up to the end it remained high. The standard of German seamanship, even when boys of sixteen were taken into the service, remained high, too.

Kiel is just one of the German naval ports that are being demolished, but it is the most important because for Germany it is something like what Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham rolled into one would be for us. British naval parties are busy in Heligoland and Emden, too, in Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Brunsbuttel, in Hamburg and at Sylt and Flensburg. But Kiel means, perhaps, more than any of the others. For centuries, even before it came under German rule, it had been a pleasant city and a safe harbor. Then one day the ex-Kaiser read a book by an American naval officer, "The Influence of Sea Power on History" by Alfred Thayer Mahan, one of the fathers of modern naval strategy. Kaiser Wilhelm was deeply impressed and decided that a great Germany needed a great navy. From that day Kiel was destined to become the cradle and home of German sea power. It was well placed for its purpose, for with the completion of the Kiel canal warships could move freely from Baltic to North Sea. England and Russia could alike be embarrassed and kept under naval threat, and its deep waters could provide safe anchorage and berthing for the largest of warships. The name itself is old. It derives, in all probability from the Anglo-Saxon, Kille, and that means "a safe place for ships." There seems bitter irony in that derivation today as one steers through the graveyard of the German navy. If ever it is to be a "safe place for ships" again, it must be only for harmless coasters and Baltic fishermen.

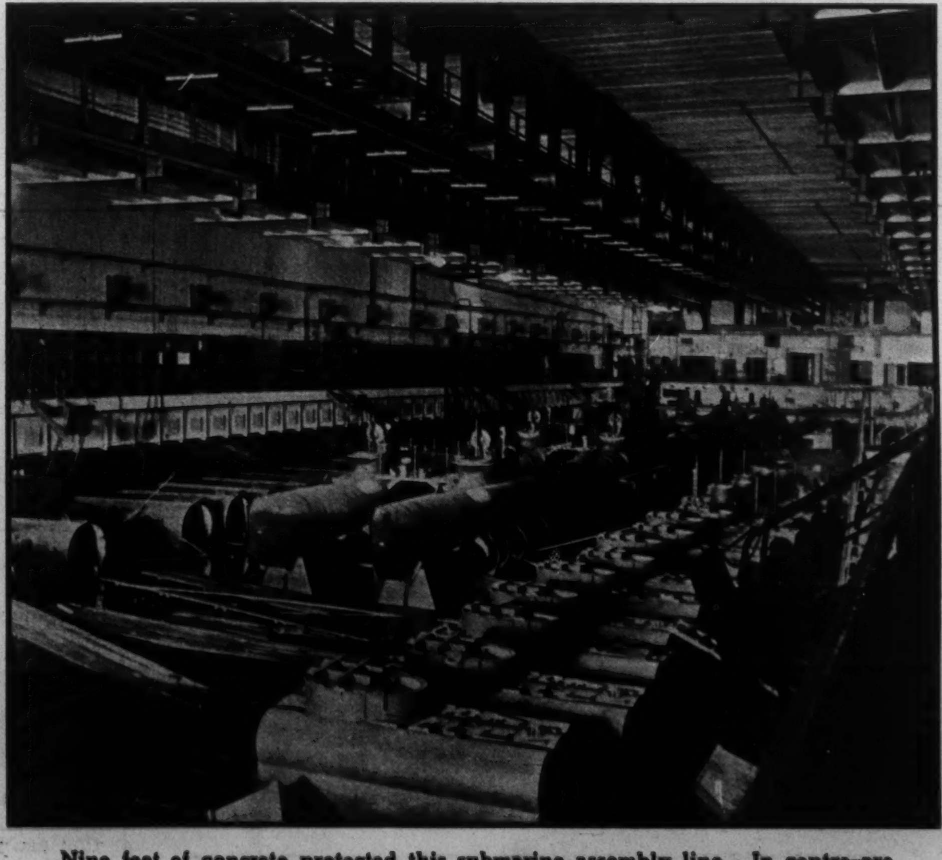


Kiel suffered badly, but the bomb-proof U-boat pen (rt.) was unscathed.



Subs were prefabricated. One of a line of U-boat sterns found at Kiel.

Wrecked Subs like this lie in underwater dumps all over the harbor, where the waters, once famed for their clearness, are today clouded and thick with oil seeping from hulls of sunken vessels.



Nine feet of concrete protected this submarine assembly line. In centre are completed midget craft. The shelter can be flooded to float the boats out.

Canada's Capital to Become Nation's War Memorial

By JANET R. KEITH

Canada's national memorial to the dead of World War II will be the development and beautification of its capital city, Ottawa, under the direction of Jacques Greber, famous landscape artist of Paris, France, whose forty years' experience in transforming cities in France, Germany, Italy and the United States ranks him as one of the world's top experts.

France's gracious gesture in loaning Mr. Greber to the Canadian Government for this important work does not mean that the memorial will be other than a truly Canadian undertaking. Mr. Greber emphasizes that development of this extensive 900 sq. mile area, embracing Ottawa, Hull and environs, will call for the work of Canadian architects, artists, engineers and artisans. He will welcome the assistance of anyone with ideas about the project, for he views the memorial as a cooperative enterprise.

CANADA is the first nation in the world to dedicate her capital city as a memorial to those who died in the Second World War. Already Jacques Greber, famous landscape architect of Paris, France, is at work on plans for the magnificent Greater Ottawa of the future.

Mr. Greber is no stranger to Canada. Just before the war he worked out a plan for improving and beautifying the central section of Ottawa around the Parliament Buildings. Part of this scheme was put into effect with the creation of the Plaza as a site for the National (World War I) Memorial, the erection of a new Post Office, and the widening of Elgin Street to give a broad approach to the Parliament Buildings.

But that was a small assignment compared with his present monumental task. Late in August Prime Minister King announced the passage of an order-in-council which expanded the Federal District to cover an area of 900 square miles on both sides of the Ottawa River. At the same time the Federal District Commission was given authority to have all plans for future government buildings submitted to it for approval, and to enter into agreements with any municipalities, bodies, or individuals located in this enlarged area.

It is this tremendous new National Capital area, taking in the cities of Ottawa and Hull with their outlying suburbs and surrounding territory, which will be developed and beautified as a war memorial. Jacques Greber will prepare the master plan for an area covering 900 square miles!

Background of Experience

There were several good reasons for selecting Mr. Greber to do the job. Having worked out a plan for central Ottawa before the war, he is already familiar with the city's particular problems. He has a background of experience which makes him recognized as one of the world's top experts. During the past 40 years his genius has transformed cities in France, Germany, Italy and the United States. At present he holds the post of Inspector-General for North and East France, with 150 town planners working under him.

Although Canada has many outstanding artists and architects, it is doubtful if any living Canadian could bring to the job the wide and varied experience of Jacques Greber. But he has made it clear from the start that this great plan will not be the work of one man. He is eager to receive suggestions and help from all interested Canadians.

Prime Minister King took advantage of General de Gaulle's recent visit to Ottawa to request that Mr. Greber might be loaned to the Canadian government for this important work.

"Nothing better could have come to me after five years under the Nazis than this invitation from Prime Minister King to return to Canada," says Mr. Greber. "I felt it was my reward for what I had to endure with the Germans".

When he applied to the French Minister of Reconstruction for leave of absence, explaining Canada's plan to make a war memorial of Ottawa, the Minister was most enthusiastic.

"It is an example to the world," he said. "That is what other countries should do too".

Living Remembrance

The advantage of dedicating a city as a war memorial, in the eyes of Mr. Greber, is that it becomes a living remembrance. It is something greater than any piece of sculpture. And yet it leaves room for statues and other works of art, for these can all be worked into the general framework.

In a small office in the Department of Public Works, Jacques Greber is commencing work on the plan that will some day make Ottawa one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. On the walls are large maps of Ottawa, and of destroyed French cities which he is helping to rebuild: Rouen, Boulogne, Abbeville, and Dunkerque.

Jacques Greber is a slight, white-haired man with dark brown eyes that are piercing yet friendly behind his black-rimmed spectacles. He expresses himself well in English, and his conversation quickly reveals his passionate interest in beauty and in humanity. He believes that cities should be planned and zoned so that they will be beautiful, and so that the people in them will be able to lead safe, healthy, happy lives. Town planning recognizes the influence of surroundings on the soul of a people.

The plan for Ottawa he considers to be the most important job he has ever undertaken. In the eyes of this Parisian, Ottawa has a great future as a city of international importance. Before the war, he says, it was the capital of a dominion. Now it is the heart of one of the world's leading nations. As a site for international conferences it would have advantages because of its location, and because it is the capital of a nation where the Saxon and Latin cultures are blended in one. He visualizes Ottawa as a Geneva of the future.

Before Mr. Greber can get to work on blueprints for the future, he must make a careful survey of existing conditions. An enormous amount of data concerning such factors as housing accommodation and distribution of population must be collected and tabulated. Such a survey is now being made in Ottawa, with the cooperation of engineers and civic officials.

Of course Ottawa is by no means

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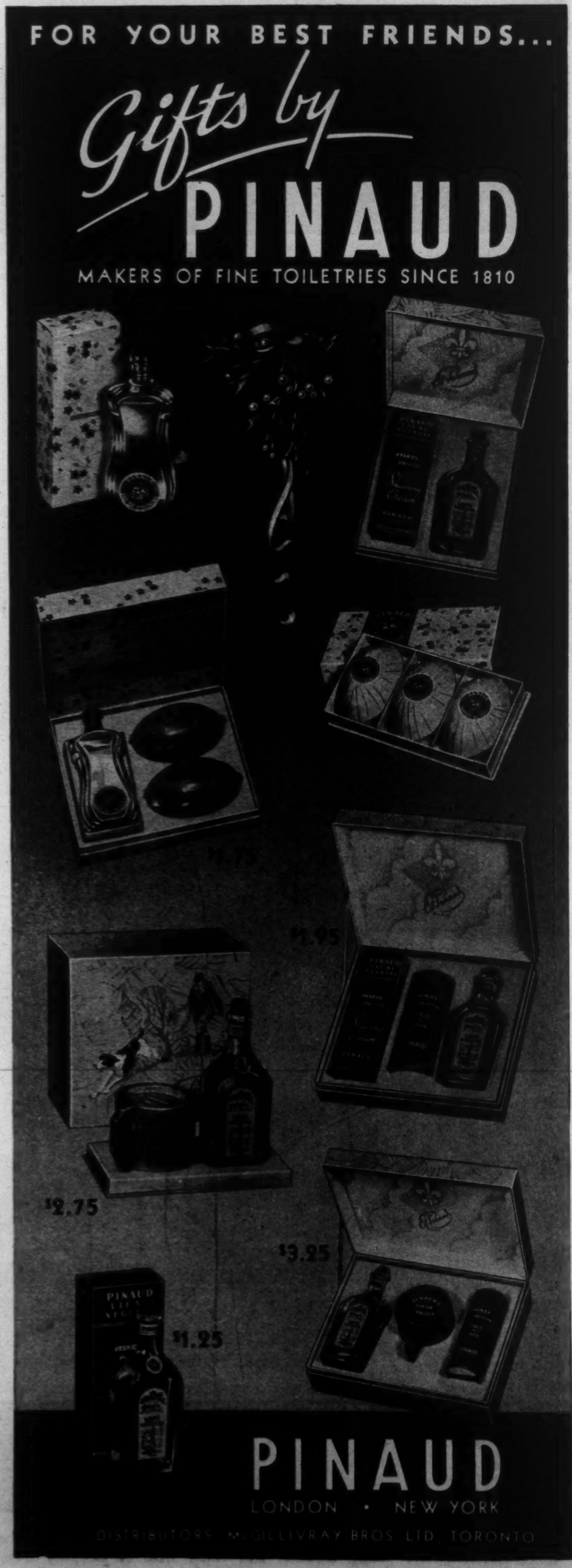

a horrible example. There are no real slum areas of the kind found in old-world cities and in some industrial cities on this continent. Flying over Ottawa in an aircraft one day recently, Mr. Greber was delighted to see how much of the land is still "fresh and virgin". Here will be a wonderful opportunity to make use of "green belts" similar to The Driveway which already encircles the city.

He believes that Ottawa has a wonderful location, and will lend itself to planning much better than Washington. Sir Wilfred Laurier used to express the hope that Ottawa would some day be "the Washington of the North". Jacques Greber believes that when Ottawa is finally completed it will outshine Washington.

Once the basic survey has been completed the real work of Mr. Greber as a city planner will begin. First he must think about transportation moving in and out of the city. He must provide roads for commercial trucks and buses, scenic driveways for tourists, and roads for the use of the rural population.

Residential Units

Then he must plan residential units, taking advantage of the natural contours of the land rather than imposing a rigid checkerboard pattern. Homes must be planned for maximum sunlight, air, and freedom. They should be close to schools and churches. Factories and heavy industry will be placed in segregated areas by means of zoning restrictions.

"No sensible woman would put her stove in the living-room and her sofa in the kitchen," says Mr. Greber. "Yet that is exactly what we do when we mix our houses and stores and industries all together. Town planning is just the application of common sense to the building of cities. I count on the women to see the logic of it".

City planning is not an expense, in the opinion of Jacques Greber. Because it attacks the social ailments of a city as well as its physical ailments, it eventually results in a saving of life, health, time and money.

There must be parks for recreation and facilities for all kinds of sports.

"Within a few miles, Ottawa has everything she needs for winter and summer sports," says Mr. Greber. "But she must take advantage of her natural gifts. Much has already been done in providing campsites and ski-trails up the Gatineau River. The Rideau River too is perfectly charming, only not yet developed".

Protection is just as much the work of the town planner as creation. Often all that is necessary is to ensure that what is already beautiful and perfect will be protected against destruction. This will be the case with much of the country in the Gatineau Hills to the north of the city.

Essentially Canadian

As to the architecture of future public buildings in Ottawa, Mr. Greber believes that they should be essentially Canadian, suited to the climate and to their surroundings. For some, notably the new station, he will recommend that the style be modern.

"And remember," adds Mr. Greber, "a building in modern style does not necessarily resemble a box. It looks that way only if the architect is not an artist. A good architect must have sensibility as well as scientific knowledge".

Mr. Greber cannot emphasize too strongly his desire to work with all Canadians of goodwill. He will welcome the assistance of anyone with ideas about the project, for this must be a cooperative enterprise. The execution of the plan will call for the work of Canadian architects, artists, engineers, and artisans. Already a National Advisory Council to work with Mr. Greber is being formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Frederic Bonson of the Federal District Commission. The whole memorial will be a truly Canadian undertaking.

"You might describe me as an orchestra leader," says Mr. Greber," with others doing the real work."

The re-planning of a great city will undoubtedly involve a tremendous amount of work and expense. Will it be necessary to begin at once tearing down slum areas and rebuilding them? Will streets need to be widened right away? What will be the first step?

"The first things to be done," says Mr. Greber comfortingly, "will be the easiest, the cheapest, and the least upsetting. For instance, the city of Hull is by no means beautiful. But it is surrounded by open country. Without disturbing anyone, we can make a green belt around the city which will greatly improve its appearance".

"The plan for Paris worked out in 1865 during the reign of Napoleon III is still being carried out. After 80 years it is not yet finished. So it will be with Ottawa. Our plan will merely be a chart, which may be changed and adapted during its execution. It is not something to be completed in a year, or even in many years. It is planning for perpetuity."

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Whisky in Manila $22 a Bottle

By **ARTHUR LA BERN**

OF all war-ravaged cities, Manila is the noisiest, dustiest and most dishonest. Walking through Manila's main streets is like walking through a music shop that is playing its entire stock of gramophone records simultaneously.

Every street is lined with cafés, night clubs and bars. They all more or less open to the street, and music blares forth.

On the flimsy wickerwork door of the Panama Club a frank notice reads: "Beware of pickpockets, especially outside this door."

Cinemas open at 8.30 a.m.; large signs over the box offices also warn of pickpockets. Drinks in bewildering variety can be had anywhere and at any time at a price. One popular drink is called the Atom Bomb Cocktail; believe me, it is; I tried one.

A nip of Filipino whisky costs two pesos, which is about $1.10. A bottle costs $22, while imported liqueurs have been fetching such fantastic prices that the authorities have fixed ceiling prices.

The entire population of Manila is buying and selling in the black market. I bought some military shirts and a pair of slacks from a quartermaster store, and as I walked out with them under my arm I was stopped at least 20 times by Filipinos ranging from the age of 10 upwards, crying: "You sell, Joe. I give you good price, Joe."

Some followed me 50 yards down the street, waving wads of pesos under my nose. I could have made 500 per cent profit.

But the bulk of the Filipino population dwells in abject poverty.

MODUFLOW COMFORT from ceiling to floor.
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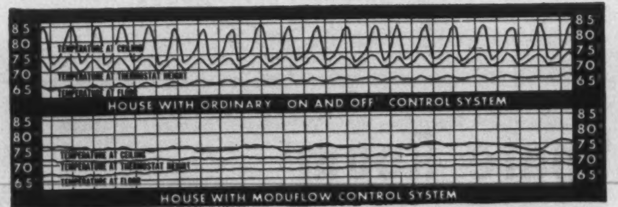

MODUFLOW COMFORT *from ceiling to floor*

Shown above are actual temperature recordings taken in two identical houses — one with and one without Modulflow. Without Modulflow temperature varies as much as 20 degrees from floor to ceiling. With Modulflow there is comfort temperature from ceiling to floor.

The homes of tomorrow will demand heating comfort far beyond our present-day standards. For, in the average home of today, equipped with ordinary on-and-off control systems, temperatures in cold weather may vary as much as 20 degrees from ceiling to floor (see chart left). This means that heat is being wasted at the ceiling, and floors are frequently cold and drafty, uncomfortable and unhealthful.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Credits Will Make Trade Good For a Time, But What Happens Then?

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

ANNOUNCEMENTS from Washington, London and Ottawa last week made it possible for the first time since the end of hostilities to discern the main outlines of Canada's external trade picture for the next year or two. Trade in sight can be added up to a rough approximation, and compared with the target set up in the White Paper on Employment and Income.

A more accurate estimate will be available when the discussions going on this week here between the Government and members of the delegation which accompanied Lord Keynes to Washington are concluded, and when the war accounts with Britain, (including payment for services on behalf of our overseas troops) have been settled. Still, there is already enough to go on to assure Canadian producers of a continuing very large market, domestic and export, through 1946 and 1947. That will give us a breathing space in which to take part in international trade discussions. Our real troubles will begin when the postwar famine of goods and services has been somewhat alleviated, when the artificial apparatus of credits and reliefs ends, and when the world resumes the "normal" trade relations of the 1930's again, unless, of course, in the meantime, the miracle should happen of effective multilateral action to create a freer trading world.

What data have we to go on? To begin with, Britain appears to have assured herself of a substantial (though possibly inadequate) supply of U.S. dollars to tide her over the next three or four years; and the talks now under way at Ottawa will presumably serve to provide finance for Britain's essential needs of Canadian foods, raw materials, and certain other processed and manufactured items as well, covering the same transition period. If the reply received from London last week about the import license system means what it is being taken here to mean, there will be some easing of the "austerity" rationing of Canadian imports into Britain just as soon as the advances arranged at Washington and Ottawa have been ratified. The abolition of the "dollar pool" by the sterling area should assist Canadian exports to Empire countries.

Then the introduction of the legislation in the Canadian House of Commons increasing the authority of the Government under part II of the Export Credits Insurance Act from $100 millions to $750 millions has to be taken into account. This money will be loaned to members of the United Nations; a large part of it has already been spoken for; and it would appear that the great bulk of the $750 millions will be spent during 1946 and 1947 on Canadian products and services.

Other Empire Loans

So far very little has been said on the subject, but it appears that quite apart from the advance to Britain now being arranged, and the $750 millions for members of the United Nations, additional loans will be negotiated by India, Australia, New Zealand and possibly other parts of the Commonwealth and Empire.

To round out the picture of export prospects, there is said to be a good chance of selling Latin America—which has the exchange resources available—$100 millions in Canadian goods in 1946 and at least as much the following year. Then there is perhaps our greatest market of all, the United States. I doubt whether any trade expert at Ottawa would care to guess the prospects there. The 1940-45 figures are distorted by movements of war supplies. In 1939 exports to the United States of domestic products (omitting gold) were valued at $344 million. By 1943 they had risen to $1,224 millions. This figure was topped by $1,300 millions in 1944, and the 1945 exports, though down a bit from the 1944 peak, will be well over a billion dollars. The 1946 figures? They are certain still to be substantial.

What does all this add up to? Take into account the cash exports to Canada's numerous international customers, the advances now being arranged for Britain, members of the British Commonwealth, and members of the United Nations, and you get minimum exports on an annual basis for the next year or two of something the following order:

Exports to Britain	$500 millions
Exports to Other Empire Countries	150 millions
Exports to United Nations aided by loans	500 millions
Exports to United States	500 millions
Exports to Latin America	100 millions
Exports to all others . .	50 millions
Total	$1,800 millions

This figure happens to coincide pretty closely with the total put forward in the White Paper on Employment and Income as a practical and desirable target for postwar exports. Combined with an active domestic demand for Canadian goods and services, it should, according to the experts, maintain full employment in Canada. Indeed, until the war famine of goods and services both within the country and without, has been somewhat satiated, it is quite possible that the limiting factor in Canadian exports will not be the effective demand of our international customers, but the capacity of our farms, forests, factories and fisheries to meet the high domestic requirements and in addition fill our foreign orders.

If this line of reasoning is sound, and the figures reasonably close, we can look forward to a minimum of two years of industrial activity and a high level of external trade. But it will be necessary to remember that a very considerable slice of the current export trade is being financed on a temporary and artificial basis by the taxpayers of Canada. Take away from the table above the exports financed by credits, and you would have barely a billion dollars a year left. This would fall far short of the figure which will be necessary in the postwar years (say in 1948 and thereafter) to keep up the price of Canadian primary exports, the purchasing power of primary producers, and, as a corollary, high employment across Canada. Once the loan to Britain is exhausted, she may not be able to buy more than $250 million a year of Canadian produce out of the proceeds of her exports. Shipments to France, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, China, the U.S.S.R., etc.,—which the $750 million dollar advances will keep high for a couple of years, may also take a sharp tumble when their purchases go back to a cash level.

The implications for Canadian trade policy are clear enough. We used to rely upon Britain to take from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of our total exports; once the current credits are exhausted, she may not be able to buy more than 15 per cent (250 millions, say, out of our postwar target of $1,750 millions to all countries). That means we must either buy very much larger quantities of goods and services from Britain, or, if that is impossible, must begin at once to cultivate and develop alternative markets in other parts of the world to take up the slack as the sales to Britain resume their normal postwar "cash" level.

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SPORTING NEWS

A STAR hurler was asked how he pitched to Paul Waner, one of the great batters of all time. "I give him the best I've got," said the pitcher, "and then I run to back up third." . . . In the first round of a bout between two colored fighters one was knocked down and the referee began his customary chant, "One, two, three." As the count reached ten, the referee noticed that the fighter, although obviously unhurt, didn't move a muscle, so he slyly kept on going, "eleven, twelve, thirteen." When he reached nineteen the fighter rolled over and said, "You is very fair, Mr. Ref, but I is through for the evening."

Bennett Cerf in *The Saturday Review of Literature*

Where's Joe?

Renting His Spare Room to a Returned Man

They dreamed of Canada, of the warmth and friendliness of home, in the midst of the hell of war. They fought for Canada—giving of themselves.

Can true Canadians do less than show those who are returning, a spirit of hospitality?

There is no *great* sacrifice in renting a room for a short time—until the housing shortage eases. It is a chance to repay, in small measure, what these young men have done for us. Make *"Welcome Home" really mean something.*

Contributed by

Dow

BREWERY — MONTREAL

D-124

Canada's Work Not Ended With War's Effort; Debts Reveal Individual Citizen's Responsibility

75th Annual Meeting of Shareholders THE DOMINION BANK

Peace must reduce wartime costs in production; export trade faces changed conditions, says C. H. Carlisle, President.

Robert Rae, General Manager, Analyzes statement, showing assets now in excess of $300,000,000.

United purpose attained in war must be maintained to reap blessings of peace.

At the 75th Annual Meeting of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office in Toronto on Wednesday, December the 12th, the President and the General Manager addressed the Shareholders.

The President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, was in the Chair.

BANK'S YEAR REVIEWED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, ROBERT RAE

Mr. Rae pointed with gratification to the fact that, as the Bank neared completion of three-quarters of a century of operation, the Balance Sheet, for the first time in its history, showed Total Assets in excess of $300,000,000.

Profits were $1,080,000 after providing for Dominion Government taxes of $842,000. Dividends of $560,000 were paid, and $234,000 was contributed to the Pension Fund, an increase of $124,000, and $193,000 was written off Bank Premises. A balance of $93,000 was carried forward to Profit and Loss Account, as against $105,000 the previous year. Undivided Profits now stood at $1,164,000.

Deposits Again Increase

Deposits by the public, at $263,834,000, increased by $29,479,000—demand deposits of $107,336,000, up $7,223,000 and interest-bearing deposits of $156,497,000, up $22,255,000. Dominion and Provincial Government deposits totalled $10,867,000, down $2,617,000.

Quick Assets and Investments

Total Quick Assets, including cash, investments and Call and Short Loans, totalled $227,076,000, or 80.18% of public liabilities, as against 77.46% the previous year. Cash Assets at $56,035,000, equalled 19.78% of public liabilities. Securities held totalled $163,677,000, of which $157,767,000 were Dominion and Provincial Government obligations.

Commercial and Other Loans

Call and Short Loans in Canada were up $2,471,000 over 1944; those elsewhere, at $3,498,000 showed little change. Current loans in Canada amounted to $65,421,000. Grain loans decreased substantially due largely to heavy shipment abroad, but other commercial loans showed a decided increase, the total current loans in Canada remaining virtually unchanged.

Contrary to ideas sometimes expressed, the banks do not invest in Government securities at low rates of interest in preference to making commercial loans at more remunerative rates. Bankers are trained in the intelligent acceptance of business risk and we are equipped and ready to supply the credit needs of our customers during the reconstruction period.

Staff

"It is again my pleasure and privilege to express to all members of the Staff my appreciation of their cooperation and assistance during the year. The ending of the war has not lightened, but has rather increased, their duties and this will continue until we complete the transition from war to peace conditions.

"During these past years of war I have taken a more than usual pride in the achievements of our staff both at home and abroad. Since the commencement of the war 667 men and 45 women left the Bank to enlist in the Armed Forces. They have served with distinction in all branches of the Services in practically all theatres of war. Many of them have won Decorations or have been Mentioned in Despatches.

Co-operation for the General Good

"The united endeavour of the people of Canada, both in the Armed Forces and at home, coupled with a like effort by the other United Nations has brought us victory. It is to be expected that certain stresses and strains will develop as we turn from martial to peacetime pursuits in this reconstruction period but, if the war has taught us anything, it is the value of cooperation for the common good.

"Through a united purpose in the war years, Canada's stature amongst the Nations has increased immeasurably. If we are to retain and justify this place of honour and to reap the blessings of peace, we must go forward in unity and with common understanding of each other's problems, government with people, province with province, capital with labour, employer with employee, producer with consumer — five great partnerships forming a complete and indissoluble whole."

MR. C. H. CARLISLE, PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION

In addressing the Shareholders, the President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, referred to the extra work performed by the Chartered Banks during the war.

War Work of the Banks

"I question if people generally are aware of the extra amount of work performed by the Chartered Banks, due to the war, such as the implementing of the Foreign Exchange Control Order, which required daily on the part of the Banks thousands of involved transactions; the sale of War Savings Stamps; the cashing of employees' cheques issued by Crown Companies, cheques issued to armed forces and their dependents and cheques numbering approximately one million four hundred thousand monthly, in accordance with the Family Allowances Act of 1944; the service rendered to armed forces overseas; the establishment of a separate accounting system for the rationing of meats, fats, sugar, etc.; tax deductions from Bank employees' salaries; the preparation and sale of bonds for each of the nine Victory Loans, placing at the disposal of the Government the staffs of the Head Offices and of the three thousand and ninety-seven Canadian Branches of the Chartered Banks. About eighty per cent of the bonds sold were delivered through the Banks. At the time of purchase the Banks, for a period of six months, made loans at bond rates, to aid those who required assistance to purchase bonds. This assistance was material.

"These services and many others have been rendered willingly, notwithstanding they have been a heavy load for the Banks to carry, and especially when their staffs were greatly reduced through enlistment and highly experienced and trained men loaned to the Government. At no time in the history of banking has such a large volume of business, so complex in its operations, been transacted under more difficult conditions."

Problems of Rehabilitation

Turning to the problems of reconversion and reconstruction, Mr. Carlisle said:

"Not only is Canada, but the different nations of the world are necessarily intensely interested in reconversion and rehabilitation, following the most disastrous war in history. Compilations have been made to the effect that more than twenty-two millions of people have lost their lives in this war, that more than thirty-four millions have been injured (many of them totally incapacitated) and that in Europe alone it is estimated that twelve million people will likely die within the year from starvation, disease and lack of shelter. Cities have been almost, and in some cases entirely, destroyed.

"Rehabilitation needs are colossal, and it will take many years to complete the work. In countries devastated by war new boundaries will have to be defined, new Governments established and destitute people must be fed, clothed and housed. Currencies and monetary exchange must be established so that these countries may become self-supporting and return to normal life. Not until then will there be peace. The responsibility of re-establishment will rest primarily upon the United States, Russia and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

No Magic Wand

"It is difficult to harmonize the conditions that now exist with the misleading prophecies and pledges made, that following the war we should enter a new era of expanding economy and unlimited opportunities, freedom from want and fear, full employment, consumers' purchasing power, social securities, etc.—in fact, a millenium. We cannot by a magic wand, instantly, transform a devastated world into a paradise. The Rt. Honorable Winston Churchill did not mislead the British people when he stated: 'I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.' He faced the facts! We too must face the facts."

Canada's work, said Mr. Carlisle, is not yet finished either internally or externally. He gave detailed statistics to show the extent of Canada's indebtedness, amounting to $1,283 per capita.

Magnitude of Canada's Debt

"This debt reveals to our people the magnitude of responsibility which is theirs," he said. "The liquidation of Canada's debt, the carrying charges on the indebtedness and the cost of Government in its entirety is the direct responsibility and obligation of each citizen or resident of Canada. Each taxpayer and consumer should be cognizant of the fact that he and he only pays the bill. You may study the budgets presented yearly to Parliament and find that Government receives revenue from tariffs, from excise taxes, from income taxes, succession duties etc. The revenue received from tariffs and excise taxes is necessarily added, in part at least, to the cost of the goods, and selling prices are then established on the increased costs. The consumer pays! The revenue received from income taxes and succession duies is paid, either directly or indirectly, by the individual. You may hold stock in a company. The earnings of that company are taxed. You as a shareholder are also taxed on your dividends. In both cases you pay! The Government has no funds of its own and only acts as your agent in incurring and paying your debts. You have given to Government an unlimited power of attorney as to assessment and expenditure. Therefore, you undoubtedly have a direct and vital interest in Government expenditures and in the obligations Government creates for you.

"To reduce a debt expenditures must be less than income," Mr. Carlisle pointed out. "There are two sources of income; one is production and the other is service.

Must Reduce War Costs

"Production is vital to the individual and to the nation. It is the major source of employment. It is the major source of revenue. It is especially vital to Canada, due to Canada's great resources, both developed and latent. Canada's production during the war was necessarily different to that of normal times. During the war many products are produced that are not required in peace time. War products are for immediate and temporary consumption. A great many products produced for peace time consumption have a much longer duration. The cost of war production is necessarily excessive. There is a great deal of unavoidable waste. This excessive cost is reflected in our present indebtedness, and forms a very material part of that indebtedness. Wartime costs must be reversed in peace time production, or you increase your indebtedness. In doing this, you create inflation. Inflation is destructive in all of its aspects, as was plainly exemplified following the last war, when in some countries money became absolutely worthless.

"It is necessary to reduce costs to reduce selling prices. More goods are produced and more goods are consumed on a lower selling price than on a higher selling price.

Must Maintain Exports

"Export business is decidedly essential to Canadian security and progress. To obtain our share of export business it is necessary that we be competitive in quality and style of merchandise, in selling price and in service. Notwithstanding the depletion of merchandise in the markets of the world, it is not possible to maintain our recent volume of export business. One difficulty lies in that most of the countries requiring import goods are not in a financial position to purchase them. There is a limit to how much more we can loan or donate in order to increase the purchasing power of the countries to which we formerly exported. It will take a greater effort on our part to maintain a volume of export which is essential to a moderate degree of stability and prosperity.

"There is a great and constant demand upon Government to make this or that expenditure, whether it is essential or non-essential, or whether we can afford it or not. Our present financial position necessitates a rigid economy.

Subsidizing Idleness

"I am quite sure it would be the desire of the Canadian people that those who are incapable of self-support should receive adequate assistance. However, in recent years there has been a demand on Government for social service that goes far beyond this condition. Some years ago few people would be willing to become the wards of the State. The reverse is true today. To aid one who is capable of providing for himself and his dependents only stunts his ambition and his usefulness, and at the same time places an unwarranted burden on others who work and save. What we have been doing and are now doing is really subsidizing idleness.

Industrial Wars Destructive

"There always have been periods of unavoidable unemployment. They will be recurrent. The only way to mitigate them is through Government, industry and labor working for a common purpose, for a greater economy and expansion of trade. This work is not being done. On the contrary, production is being retarded, in some instances entirely suspended, depriving hundreds of thousands of people of work, while our domestic markets are practically depleted of merchandise and industry is sustaining very material losses from the lack of equipment and replacements. These are conditions that Government, industry and labor cannot afford to ignore.

"All wars are destructive. Industrial wars are no exception. As time passes the destruction grows greater. The time has arrived when peace should displace war."

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A Banner With a Strange Device Or The Familiar Union Jack?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"BUT I couldn't design a plain pocket handkerchief," I said, "let alone a flag for my country."

"Just the same you should take some part," Miss A. said. "I'd rather wear out than rust out."

"You'll probably wear out sooner," I said and Miss A. frowned. "You'd better come. Eight-fifteen sharp, at my apartment."

When I arrived at the meeting a speaker was already on her feet. "What we need is an emblem to represent the constructive, home-loving non-militant, community-minded spirit of our great country," she was saying, "What is the matter then with the Canadian beaver?"

"I believe that the objection to the Beaver," said Miss A. who was in the chair, "is that artists find it difficult to make it unlike a rat."

"Then there's something the matter with Canadian artists," the beaver advocate said. There was applause and Miss A. rapped sharply on the table. "You would, I suppose, be willing to include the Union Jack along with the Beaver emblem?" she asked.

"Definitely not," said the Beaver advocate, "I understood this was to be a *Canadian* flag."

Miss A. flushed and a lady in the front row jumped up and said indignantly that if this were the feeling of the meeting she would be in favor of retaining the beaver and making it look as much like a rat as possible. There was considerable confusion at this point and Miss A. rapped vigorously with her gavel. "Are there any other suggestions?" she asked, "Mrs. Alsop, you have the floor."

"I would like to suggest," Mrs. Alsop said, "that no flag could be emblematic of our country if it did not include some device symbolizing our great grain elevators in the West."

Another speaker was instantly on her feet. "Why grain elevators?" she demanded, "I happen to know that the pulp and paper industry is just as vital to our country's economy as the wheat industry."

"What about the Niagara fruit belt?" another voice demanded. A lady in the third row said that she came from the Maritimes and felt strongly that the fishing industry should be included; and a rather timid voice from the rear suggested that the Trappist monks at Oka, Quebec made a very nice cheese.

"LADIES, please!" Miss A. said, bringing down her gavel indignantly. There was instant silence. "We are not planning a trade expansion program," said Miss A. "We are here simply to design a new Canadian flag. Now are there any further suggestions? . . . Mrs. Minns?"

"I have felt for some time," said Mrs. Minns, "that the great need of all flags is the human touch. Now what I have in mind would be distinctly Canadian and at the same time suggest the virility and romance that are so typically Canadian. I suggest that we use as our emblem the Canadian Mountie.'

This proposal brought enthusiastic applause, in which Miss A. did not join. "My only objection to that proposal," she said, "is that the Mounties, splendid fellows though they are, have unfortunately been vulgarized by Hollywood." And she added with emphasis, "I feel that I could not subscribe to a national flag that might be mistaken for a movie poster for Errol Flynn. Mrs. Elder, I believe you have the floor."

Mrs. Elder, rising, said that she agreed with Mrs. Minns in feeling that human interest was a necessary element. "We must remember, however, that our flag must be symbolic of the history of our country," she said, "For this reason I propose a double emblem to represent the two great historical parties of our Dominion—say, symbolic figures that would stand for the Liberals and the Conservatives, or if you prefer the Progressive Conservatives."

Miss A. said she thought this an excellent idea. "Would you include the Union Jack in this design?" she asked.

"Definitely," Mrs. Elder said, "to complete the symbolism I feel that the Union Jack should be wrapped about the Progressive Conservative figure."

There were murmurs of angry protest. "What about the Labor Progressive Party?" someone demanded. A second asked for representation for the C.C.F. while a third stood out firmly for Social Credit. "Ladies!" Miss A. cried rapping angrily with her gavel. There was instant silence. "Obviously there won't be room on the new flag to accommodate all the political parties," she said, "Mrs. Upton, what is your suggestion?"

Mrs. Upton rose eagerly, "My suggestion would be a sort of composite emblem, non-political, with a strong human appeal. Ladies, I suggest that we adopt as our emblem the Dionne Quintuplets, possibly with one quintuplet in each corner of the flag with a fifth in the centre. Or," she added quickly, as Miss A. made a movement to rise, "With the Union Jack on the left and some happy arrangement of the Quintuplets on the fly."

The lady who had advocated the beaver was instantly on her feet "I would like to ask if none of the other Provinces except Quebec is to have representation on our country's flag," she said, "If that is the case I suggest as an alternative emblem the tail wagging the dog."

This brought applause from one part of the audience and cries of "Shame!" from the other. "Mrs. Button!" cried Miss A., "Ladies, Mrs. Button has the floor."

Mrs. Button rose and extended a hand dramatically. "My suggestion is one that should appeal to the imagination of every peace-lover in the world," she said, "I propose that we use as the emblem on our flag the two thousand miles of unfortified border between ourselves and our great neighbor to the south."

MISS A. considered. "That of course is a splendid suggestion," she said, "The only difficulty is, just how would you represent symbolically an imaginary line with non-existent fortifications?"

"If I just had a piece of paper," Mrs. Button said eagerly, and someone supplied her with a clean envelope and a pencil. Mrs. Button bent above it frowning thoughtfully.

"How about an imaginary flag with a non-existent Union Jack?" inquired the beaver advocate, who was obviously a trouble maker. She was indignantly "shushed," and in a moment Mrs. Button rose triumphantly and handed Miss A. the envelope.

"But there's nothing on it?" Miss A. cried.

"Exactly!" said Mrs. Button, "and for that reason it fulfills all the requirements. It has unity, it is easily recognizable, it employs no devices not constitutionally assigned, and best of all it should satisfy everybody, since it can represent absolutely nothing, or absolutely anything."

Everyone was staggered by the simplicity of this suggestion. Even the beaver advocate was silenced. She stared at Mrs. Button's design and finding nothing to criticize, since there was nothing there, got up abruptly and left the meeting.

"I take it then, that this is the final decision of the meeting," Miss A. said, and everyone applauded. Miss A. laid the design on the table. "There is only one point that I'm afraid Mrs. Button overlooked," she said gently. "The new design is supposed to be symbolic of our national past. Are we satisfied Ladies, to accept the idea that our national past is a blank?"

There was instant consternation, and I was impressed to see how quickly Miss A. took advantage of it. "Now my idea would be even more simple and inclusive than Mrs. Button's," she said, "We simply fill up the blank with the Union Jack!"

The consternation subsided and everyone looked greatly relieved. "Will somebody put a motion?" Miss A. suggested.

The motion was put through without further discussion and the meeting adjourned.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Rental Control Becomes More Illusory With Every Month

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS not too much to say that rental control in this Dominion is becoming illusory. It operates effectively only in favor of those fortunate persons who are under no necessity to seek a new abode, and can continue in the place which they were renting when the war began, or which they leased from an honest landlord during the war at the rental which prevailed when the war began. Persons who are obliged to move, or who were not leasing premises during the war but are now obliged to do so, are very much out of luck, unless they have the good fortune to find a landlord who is willing to live up to the control regulations in good faith.

Even among those who are not obliged to move there are many cases of unhappiness. There is no effective means of compelling landlords to keep their premises in proper repair, and premises which were on the verge of dilapidation at the beginning of the war (there are plenty such) are now often unfit to live in; the tenant has the right to remain at his old rent, and is usually doing so because of the extreme difficulty of finding anything else, but in many cases the landlord feels that he is being done out of the illicit profit that he could make out of a new tenant, and refrains from making repairs and doing upkeep work in the hope of freezing the old tenant out. Some are even resorting to more active nuisance tactics. Where the rental includes the servicing of the premises—heating, cleaning and the like—there is a very general letting down of standards, except in the high-grade type of premises where "style" is important and deterioration would impair the future of the property. It is almost impossible to establish proof of inadequate heating, deteriorated plumbing, ill-fitting doors and windows, leaky roofs, etc., to the point where the courts will intervene and compel a remedy. Landlords are often good passive resisters, and many of them feel—and not without reason—that they are being unfairly treated by being restricted to the rental levels of the early days of the war.

New Tenant a Victim

But it is the new tenant who is in many cases failing to get any real protection out of the controls. The methods of evasion are innumerable, and the tenant, in desperate need of accommodation, is all too often ready and anxious to connive with the landlord in using them; for he knows that if he doesn't somebody else who is willing to do so will get the premises.

The nearest thing to a "legitimate" premium demanded by landlords who are lucky enough to have premises available to let to a new tenant is the insistence that the tenant shall do a large amount of redecorating at his own cost; this is so common that it attracts no attention and arouses no resentment. As it is not always possible to get the work done at all, owing to labor shortages, and as it must be done before the tenant gets possession or the landlord cannot enforce it, the decoration agreement is slightly less common than the agreement to purchase quantities of furniture at exorbitant prices. A few such agreements have been taken to the courts by shrewd tenants and revoked, but the vast majority are afraid to run such chances and to incur the hostility of a landlord in whose premises they desire to remain. In the province of Quebec it is said to be an ordinary thing for the landlord to demand a cash payment for the key of the premises, running from a hundred to two or three thousand dollars.

Unless the price paid is in reasonable accord with the real value of the furniture or whatever else is purchased, these transactions are of course absolutely illegal and constitute a violation of the price control. But unless the tenant is willing to give evidence against the landlord there is no possibility of making a case, and if the tenant has actually entered into the agreement and made the payment he does not look very impressive when he tries to wriggle out of it. On the other hand, if the payment has not been made there is practically no chance of proving the charge. The landlord usually has a choice of several different applicants for the premises, and can pick the one whom he thinks least likely to give trouble; and the tenant knows that if he does not consent to the illicit transaction himself somebody else is sure to do so, and usually concludes that "it might as well be me."

Almost Fifty Per Cent

There seems to be very little doubt that some illicit consideration — not always of any great size—is given in connection with about half of the new leases that are being agreed on. It would be impossible to prove this assertion, but the general run of conversation on the subject indicates something close to that condition. The distressing part of the matter is that it is breaking down the moral scruples of great numbers of people who are otherwise perfectly law-abiding—just as prohibition used to do in its heyday. It is also making it extremely difficult for the people who still retain their scruples to get any kind of accommodation, and thus forcing some of them into joining the ranks of the illicit bargainers. Unless the controls are lifted fairly soon the condition will certainly get worse, for once a practice of this kind is recognized as being general it assumes an air of respectability and becomes universal. The effect in the deterioration of public morals is incalculable. Once the idea becomes common that controls are a thing to be evaded by every intelligent citizen we may as well abandon all hope, not merely of enforcing the controls themselves, but of preserving respect for law and order among our people.

Evasion of the controls by the landlord, with tenant connivance, is not the only evil prevalent in the present conditions. An almost equally vicious one is the improper use of the controls by unscrupulous tenants, for purposes which were not contemplated when they were drafted but which cannot very well be excluded. This is particularly common when the tenant has contrived—as he frequently does in these days—to retain possession of premises to which he is not lawfully entitled, simply because the landlord cannot get him out. This is not always because the landlord has attempted forcible eviction and been blocked in the attempt by mob action, although there are far more such cases than one likes to read about; but there is a much greater number in which the landlord is unwilling to face the obloquy of a public eviction and allows the tenant to stay on rather than use force to get him out.

In this situation there is apparently a division of opinion among the control authorities as to whether the acceptance of rent from an overholding tenant constitutes the establishing of a new lease, giving the tenant an entirely fresh and indefeasible set of rights to continued occupancy. Many landlords are refusing to accept payment in these circumstances, and the tenants are sitting happy in possession of the premises not only without a shadow of legal right to do so but without any payment for the privilege. In England there has been a court decision on this point, and it has been held that no new tenancy was created because there was no intention on either side to create one. A lease, even of a rental-controlled domicile, is a contract, and when once it has been broken there must be a "meeting of minds" before a new one can be created. The situation is not the same as where an unbroken lease is continued beyond the expressed term by the authority of the state.

Many landlords are suffering grave loss, not merely in the less-than-market price which they are getting for the use of their premises (that is a sacrifice which is inevitable in the campaign against inflation), but in the compulsion that they are under to permit the continuance of undesirable tenants, whom in ordinary times they would throw out the moment the lease expired. The provisions for getting rid of the tenant in case of bad behavior are theoretically admirable, but in practice they are impossible to operate except in the most atrocious cases. When to these losses there is added the sacrifice of all current revenue from the property the situation may become desperate. It need hardly be said that with tenants of this class the prospect of collecting any large amount of arrears is extremely dim.

Owners Unprotected

We are at present half-way between the old private-property system, in which the right of occupancy depended entirely on voluntary agreement between owner and tenant, and the Communist system, in which the right of occupancy is distributed by the state authority among the applicants for housing. There is no longer freedom of agreement, but here is not yet compulsory allotment. In some measure we are suffering the disadvantages of both systems, and getting the full advantages of neither. The amount of housing room which is being wasted because its owners dare not accept the risks of permanent occupancy by a tenant whom they would be perfectly willing to accept for a limited period is undoubtedly immense. People who have two more rooms than they actually need and who would be perfectly willing to rent them if they could protect themselves in case of unsuitability of the roomer are afraid to take anybody in for fear they will never get him out again. A free market in rentals, while it would undoubtedly be very hard on the poorest classes, would produce a far more efficient use of rentable space. A completely Communistic allotment of space would be hard on the wealthier classes, who would have to live in premises which would be much more uncomfortable to them than they are to their present occupants; and in any event it seems unlikely to occur in Canada unless the housing shortage becomes even more severe than it is now.

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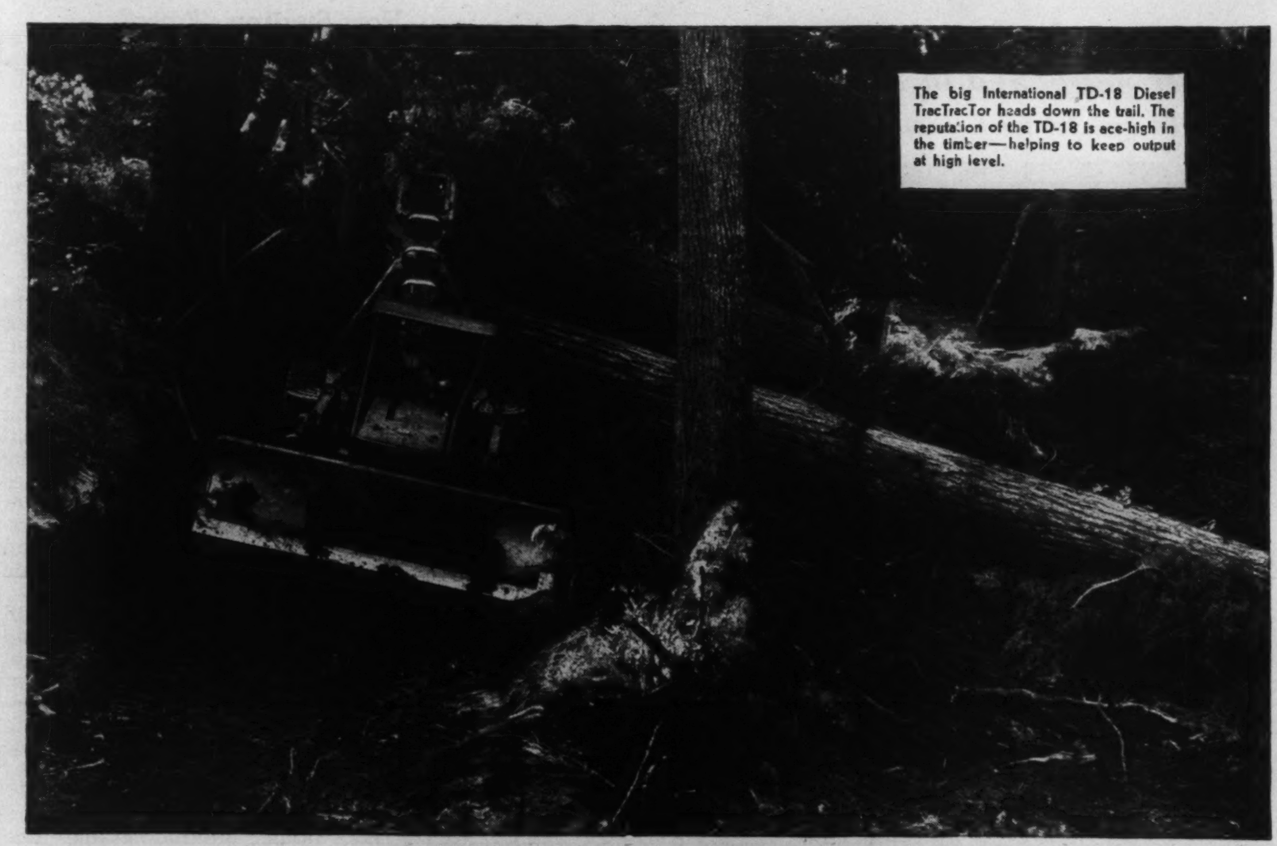

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THE WORLD TODAY

Anglo-American Loan Agreement Best Peace Move To Date

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

DURING the long weeks, amounting to a quarter of a year, over which the Anglo-American financial negotiations dragged on, one was forced to consider the prospect of failure: a generally slow recovery in world trade—so vitally important to Canada—and recriminations and possibly a trade war between Britain and the United States, whose cooperation and friendship is so necessary to a stabilized peace.

Last week's announcement of a successful conclusion was therefore one of the most encouraging events since the end of hostilities. The formula achieved does not by any means satisfy the full hopes of either side. It is a compromise; but then it was bound to be that. The big thing is that there has been agreement; the United States, new leading power of the world, has shown an understanding of its responsibility, and carried through an act of statesmanship of the highest order.

Naturally she was seeking an advantage for herself, for it is nonsense to think that big states ever hand out billions—even though, as Mr. Byrnes remarked, the sum only represented two weeks of American war expenditure—out of pure altruism.

The United States is trying to bolster its most solvent customer, and the world's biggest buyer, and sustain its only powerful ally in a still dangerous world. But she might not have seen her interest in this so clearly. The big, cheering fact is that she has. Suppose she had, instead, sought the "advantage" of grabbing Britain's export markets all over the world?

Lord Keynes explained to the American public when he arrived the position that Britain was in, how she got into it, and the alternatives which she could follow in attempting to get out of it. It was due to the way in which Britain, in the common interest, undertook to conduct the common war.

Britain's role, he said, had been to mobilize a greater part of her population for a longer period than any other Allied country, for actual fighting and for the production of munitions. She was enabled to employ her manpower in such direct war activity—instead of having to expand her export trade to pay for her own consumption and provide for the consumption of her allies—through the assistance and encouragement of Lend-Lease from the United States, Mutual Aid from Canada, and the equivalent of loans from the countries in the Sterling area. This entailed a sacrifice of two-thirds of her normal exports, and had various consequences.

In the first place she had been greatly handicapped in the task of recovering her exports and paying her own way, and it was going to take her a good deal longer to restore the level of her export trade even to that of pre-war than it would the United States. In addition, the loss of a considerable part of her assets abroad, which used to help her to pay for imports in the days before the war, meant that she would not be able to break even until she had reconverted her industry so as to produce over 50 per cent more goods for export than pre-war. To reach this level would be a colossal task.

But in the second place, Keynes continued, the financial technique which played an indispensable part in mobilizing the Sterling area's resources for the war, especially in the early days, has had the effect of intertwining the finances and commercial arrangements of a considerable part of the world almost inextricably with those of Britain.

How Sterling "Froze"

Most of the Sterling area countries have, in effect, advanced Britain almost the whole of their external resources. The result is that they cannot continue to trade freely with the rest of the world in the post-war period unless Britain is in a strong position to release to them, as available purchasing power, some part of these resources.

In solving this problem Lord Keynes saw two alternatives open to Britain. She could do what she could with the resources she still commanded and work her way out of the difficulties with as little outside aid as possible. In this she would depend on the various defensive trade mechanisms which were discovered by wartime control, matching purchases and sales with other countries (shades here of Schacht's barter system), and curtailing her imports on the lines of the greatest possible austerity.

There are a good many people in Britain, the economist noted, who think that this is really the best plan, though he personally, thought that they underestimated its disadvantages, both to themselves and to world trade in general; and, above all, underestimated the possibilities of friction with friends and former allies.

The other alternative—the one sought through this loan agreement—was to work out with the United States some means of returning as soon as possible to normal trade practices, without discrimination, and to increased freedom and liberality in commercial and tariff policies. The belief behind this was that the resulting general expansion of world trade would benefit everybody all round.

Reject Easy Way Out

The easy course, which Keynes foresaw in September, was for the Americans to offer, and the British to put their name to, a substantial loan on more or less commercial terms, without either party troubling too much with the question of the likelihood of Britain's being able to fulfil her obligation. But he feared that such a deception would have a short life, and would be shortsighted if avoidance of bad feeling was one of the principal aims. In any case, he said, Britain would not accept any such soft and deceptive expedient. She was not in the mood—and this has been borne out by most British press comment since—to repeat the experiences of last time's war debts. The British people would far rather do what they could to get along on such other lines as were open to them.

Now how does the agreement which has been made match up to this? The British man-in-the-street has reacted enthusiastically, seeing in it an easing of the long pull on his belt. Business and financial circles are not so unanimous. Relieved that the negotiations were over at last, they expressed some uneasiness over the contingent acceptance of the Bretton Woods terms, recalling the troubles which adherence to the gold standard brought to Britain after the last war.

London Free Press At Odds

The *Times* takes a favorable view, congratulating the Labor Government on a courageous move "which has reckoned the immediate necessities of the British people and the fruitful possibilities of Anglo-American cooperation as of greater substance than the considerable risks which are undoubtedly involved in the agreement." The *Economist* finds the terms a bitter pill, and feels that the Americans have driven a hard bargain. Beaverbrook's *Express* calls out flatly for the rejection of "this mistaken project."

The *Financial Times* considers the section of the agreement dealing with world trade policies the most important, and considers that this will lead to the abandonment of imperial preferences. On the other hand, Britain and empire producers would have a freer entry into the American market. A spokesman for the British Institute of Export welcomes the aid in getting Britain's export trade started up more quickly, and feels that the United States will benefit, too, from Britain's return to world trade on a sound footing.

In the Commons a highly critical

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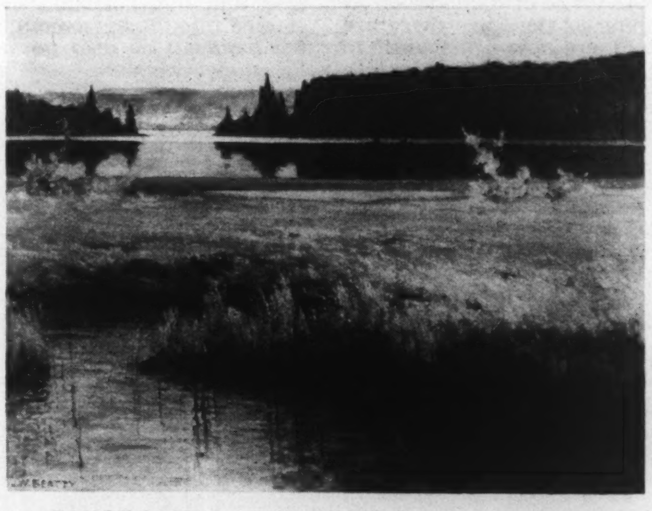

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debate is promised for this week, with many members opposing the binding of Britain to the gold standard. But the Bretton Woods Agreement, which entails this step, has already been accepted overwhelmingly by a Labor Party caucus, so that passage of the whole Anglo-American loan agreement seems likely.

And what about Lord Keynes' opinion, now that the job is done? Before going aboard ship in New York he said that he expected severe criticism at home, and implied that he felt the agreement was not entirely satisfactory from the British point of view—or from the American, either. Still, he thought it was in the nature of things that concessions had had to be made by both sides, and believed that a first necessary step had been taken towards economic cooperation and the avoidance of trade rivalries which might help bring on a third world war.

The essence of the British opposition, such as it is, to the agreement, lies mostly in the field of trade policies, and the compulsory Bretton Woods link to gold, with which Britain had such a bad experience from 1925 to 1931.

No War Debt This Time

The settling of Lend-Lease accounts, which will seem to many Americans a generous move (to some, too generous) is pretty well taken for granted by the British. They know that they were doing the fighting while the Americans were preparing; and that during the two centuries in which they were the leading power of the world, they had often to subsidize fighting allies in this same way.

Besides, they believe that the United States really understood all along that Lend-Lease was given in military support, in America's own interest, and was not a loan. The $3,750,000,000 credit extended in the new agreement, by the way, just matches the amount of cash which Britain spent in the United States (by liquidating her foreign investments) before Lend-Lease was instituted. This expenditure helped to build up American armament production, notably the aircraft industry, before Washington had given sizeable orders for arms.

What hurts many Britons is to give up full control of their own commercial policy, such as imperial preferences, and become more or less dependent on American leadership. After having operated the world's financial centre for many generations, they cannot be expected to feel happy about seeing this role pass to other hands. Still, it is thus passing, and as many other Britons ask, must they not make the best they can out of the circumstances?

Britain Can Come Back

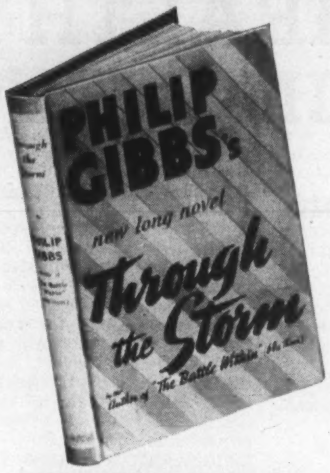
That is not to say that any of these people are resigned to sitting back and letting the Americans run the world. There are few Britons who do not believe profoundly in the nation's power to come back from the disaster of these two great wars.

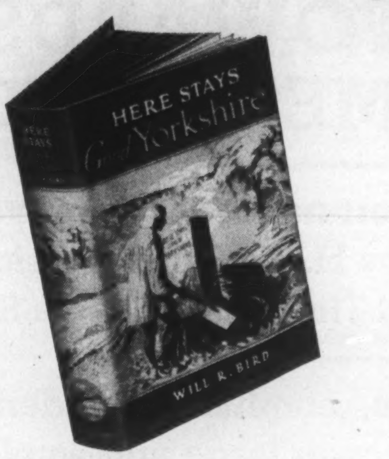
The recent trial has shown their ingenuity to be greater than ever, and their science unsurpassed in practical achievement.

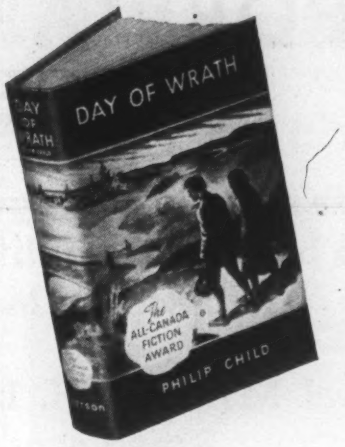
They have a big industrial population skilled through generations, and strong business connections throughout the world which appreciate the integrity of their dealings.

And though their famous merchant marine has been suddenly far surpassed by the American, they have the knack of the world carrying trade. They can build and operate ships much cheaper than the Americans. And they may have a decisive advantage in finding more young men willing to go to sea, and accept a life not readily adaptable to the union practices which Americans insist on.

It was my strong impression while in Britain last year that, beyond the general renovating of the industrial apparatus and production practices which was going on, there was great moral power which, combined with advanced social trends and the traditional British moderation in politics, would still hold for Britain a place in the postwar world which would surprise many people who have been too readily writing her off as a worn-out "second-rate" nation.







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NEXT YEAR SHOULD SEE LONG STEP FORWARD TOWARDS A HEALTHY PEACE-TIME ECONOMY IN CANADA

Canada's future holds great opportunities for improved conditions and better ways of living, says H. D. Burns, President, at the 114th Annual Meeting of The Bank of Nova Scotia

General Manager, H. L. Enman, emphasizes widening scope of Bank Loans to businesses large and small

Danger of Inflation still imminent

The address of the President, Mr. H. D. Burns, to the shareholders, was, in part, as follows:

"In addressing you for the first time as President of our institution, I am deeply conscious of the responsibility and traditions of this office and particularly of the distinction with which it was filled by my immediate predecessor, Mr. J. A. McLeod, and before him Mr. S. J. Moore. Each of these men brought into the conduct of the Bank's activities a quality of judgment and a breadth of experience which have been invaluable. In these rapidly changing times their leadership has been a constant source of encouragement and inspiration to the Bank's officers. Happily, we shall continue to have the benefit of their advice and counsel, Mr. McLeod as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Mr. Moore as a continuing Director—and, if I may say so, as an elder statesman on the Board.

"I take this opportunity of welcoming on behalf of the Directors and Shareholders our new General Manager, Mr. H. L. Enman. The responsibilities attached to the office of General Manager in these critical times are great and varied; Mr. Enman brings to his new task a wide experience in banking and a broad and active interest in Canadian economic affairs. I need not emphasize here, where he is so well known, his special knowledge of and interest in the Maritime Provinces in which our institution was born and experienced its early development."

Good Progress in Reconversion

"Thus far the transition from war to peace-time activities has proceeded reasonably well. It is true that there has been friction—continuing shortages, bottlenecks, and strikes have impeded reconversion. But when one considers the vast scale of the readjustment and the abruptness and rapidity with which war activities are necessarily curtailed, the record to date is distinctly encouraging. At October 1st, 1944—only a little more than a year ago—there were about one million men and women in war industry and about three-quarters of a million men in the armed services. While no up-to-date figures are available, it is quite clear that the numbers engaged in war industry today are comparatively small and that demobilization of the armed forces has gone a long way. I think it would be safe to say that about a million of the million and three-quarters persons who were engaged in war industry and the armed services last year have now been released. And yet widespread unemployment has not developed thus far, nor has there been any recession in the heavy demand for civilian goods and services."

Expansion in Civilian Employment

"The most encouraging feature of the economic picture is the rapid expansion in civilian employment. Generally, the civilian-type industries have added to their staffs. The textile and footwear industries, despite curtailed war contracts, had more workers on their payrolls in September than was the case a year earlier. Substantially more people were employed in building construction and in the building materials industries. Employment in logging was much in excess of a year ago and the pulp and paper and printing industries had shown material expansion. The working force in retail and wholesale trade was notably higher and the service industries and transportation were employing more workers.

"In the war-type industries, of course, employment has been declining, in some cases very sharply. Nevertheless, reconversion is making substantial progress—in part offsetting the effects of war contract curtailment. Employment in the farm implement and railway equipment industries has been particularly well sustained, while up to September the declines in the steel mills and in the machinery and automobile factories had been comparatively small."

Some Temporary Unemployment

"Though a good beginning has been made, it would be unrealistic to imagine that Canada could get through the transition without friction and without temporary unemployment. Despite the fact that the war ended in two stages, the scale and rapidity of the changeover are very great: indeed, during 1945 and 1946 there will be more changes in jobs and production than at any other time in Canadian history. While civilian activities are expanding rapidly, reconversion and plant expanison take time, shortages of needed materials and supplies have to be overcome, and until next Spring seasonal influences will severely restrict expansion in some important activities such for instance as construction.

"There are today pockets of unemployment in particular localities where large war industries were located and where peace-time opportunities are limited. In addition, it is now the case that the supply of labour has caught up with or passed the demand in most areas though in some industries and in particular occupations the demand still exceeds the supply. Because a good many persons laid off from war industry and released from the armed forces did not immediately seek new employment and because demobilization is still far from completed, the full impact of the contraction in war activity on the supply of labour has not yet become apparent."

Canada Should Move Forward Towards Healthy Peace-time Economy

"In saying this, I am simply pointing out what must be obvious to any serious student of the facts and what is largely unavoidable in such a drastic change in our economic activities. But while there will be many difficulties, there is no cause for pessimism. On the contrary, it seems to me that the outlook for the coming year is reasonably good and that the general level of expenditure and income should be such as to allow us to move forward a long step toward a healthy peace-time economy. Though the cutback in war activity has led to some decline in incomes, the level of income is being supported by rising civilian employment, by soldiers' gratuities and credits, by social security payments, and by Government credits designed to maintain necessary exports.

"A further important factor sustaining the level of expenditure and employment is the accumulation of savings in the hands of individuals and corporations. These savings are a major element in the heavy demand for durable goods and housing and, as the transition progresses, should be of great assistance in sustaining the level of expenditure and employment. Finally there are the recent reductions in taxation which will assist business expansion on the one hand and increase the net incomes of individuals on the other. All in all, though the coming year will be one of great change, it should also be one of high activity—not so high as the peak war-time years, but very much higher than any former peace-time year."

Inflation Still a Danger

"We are in the curious position today of being apprehensive of both deflation and inflation. The scope and speed of the changeover are likely to produce transitional unemployment. At the same time, widespread shortages and the continued high rate of spending provide the natural background for inflationary price increases. We have just concluded a Victory Loan one fundamental purpose of which was to siphon off excess purchasing power—purchasing power which today could not be matched by additional supplies of civilian goods and services. For the time being and perhaps for a good many months to come, we shall continue to be faced with a variety of shortages.

"Public demand for goods and services, as I have already suggested, is likely to be sustained at a fairly high level. Supplies cannot be increased overnight. The job of reconverting plants, formerly on war work, takes time. Some supplies and parts cannot yet be obtained in sufficient volume. Some industries require new plant facilities if they are to meet the prospective demands upon them. Some shortages, such as those of certain clothing articles, may be overcome fairly soon. Others, such as that of food, await the next harvest and the supply available for the domestic market is closely related to the urgent needs of our customers and former allies. Yet others, like that of housing, will in the very nature of things be with us for quite a long time."

Price Control Still Necessary

"In these circumstances it follows that complete removal of war-time controls would mean sharply higher prices, and a repetition of what occurred after the first world war. Controls should certainly be removed just as promptly as the conditions of shortage which led to their imposition are overcome, and the Government by its actions and statements has made it evident that this is its policy. But this is not to say that we should invite the trouble and disturbance which a sudden and unthinking removal of all controls would surely involve.

"Price control, for example, does restrict the businessman's freedom of action, and in particular instances it may restrict new activities. But there is no question that the consequences of removing price control would be far more restrictive. It is difficult to imagine a more disruptive combination of circumstances than sharply rising prices for necessities side by side with transitional unemployment. Mounting living costs would undoubtedly lead to industrial strife on an unparalleled scale. More than that, a sharp upswing in the price level would not provide a lasting stimulus to new investment and enterprise: indeed, its effects might shortly become restrictive because of the fear that prices would decline and because of the simple fact that high prices diminish market opportunities both at home and abroad.

"Finally, the decline in prices which would inevitably follow would restrict production and employment, upsetting and indefinitely postponing our hopes and plans for a better peace-time society. While the emergency stabilization controls should not be used with a view to insulating the Canadian price level permanently from higher prices in other countries, the conditions abroad where scarcity and inflation prevail are conclusive evidence that the present is no time for a sudden upward adjustment in the whole structure of Canadian prices."

Must Avert Economic Disorder

"During the war, Canadians managed to order their affairs in an efficient and common sense manner. Through collective action on the part of the whole community and through public understanding and co-operation, our economy has come through the most severe test in history in better order than that of almost any other country.

"The facts of the present day—the continued shortages and pressures which are the immediate and direct consequences of the war—and the record of what happened after the first world war speak for themselves. Collective action through government is still needed to avert major economic disorder and to provide an atmosphere in which we can move forward toward a high and sustained level of peace-time production and employment. Such action need not threaten our democratic traditions and rights. To suggest that it does is to intimate that we are incapable of acting as a people to protect ourselves against conditions which threaten the welfare of all; and that is certainly not the case."

Tax Reductions are Constructive

"The problems inherent in the sudden changeover to peace and the difficulties of timing the removal of war-time measures are also reflected in the first post-war budget. Here a balance had to be struck between the continuing risk of inflation and the risk of restricting reconversion and economic expansion. Thus, on the one hand, taxes directly restricting incentive and initiative were considerably reduced and a moderate cut was made in the extremely high rates on personal income. On the other hand, tax concessions were limited, because of the continuing danger of inflation and of the prospective high rate of government outlays.

"The Minister of Finance emphasized the clear restrictive effect of the excess profits tax on business expansion and 'as an interim step toward the ultimate abolition of the excess profits tax' proposed a reduction in the rate to 60% and made provision for raising the standard profits of small businesses. These changes are constructive and should do much to stimulate employment-creating activities, more especially since they are combined with the assurance that the excess profits tax will ultimately be removed."

Dominion-Provincial Settlement Urgent

"It should be noted, however, that the question of Dominion-Provincial relations and responsibilities still beclouds the taxation outlook and indeed affects Canadian economic prospects in a number of important ways. A Dominion-Provincial settlement is, in my opinion, one of our most urgent post-war tasks. It is perfectly true that difficult political questions are involved. But it is also true that failure to arrive at a settlement, conceived with imagination and appropriate to the social and economic conditions of the times in which we live, would restrict our economic progress and indefinitely delay the realization of a balanced program of social security. Whether or not we agree with the proposals made by the Dominion Government for a settlement, these do represent a sincere and vigorous effort to deal realistically with problems that can now be evaded only at great cost and with much friction.

"Let us remember that failure to reach a settlement could seriously impede our progress in the immediate transition and affect adversely our welfare in years to come. Continued uncertainty in regard to taxation is a present serious barrier to enterprise and to high employment. The difficulty of arriving at financing arrangements between governments for needed public works, which is inherent in the present state of doubt as to the division of responsibilities and jurisdiction, is also a matter for grave concern. It might mean that for lack of planning and preparation necessary public works could not be commenced when and where they might be required to sustain economic activity."

Necessity for Export Credits

"The President of the Bank has usually had something to say about the prospects for export trade. I make no apology for again returning to this subject, for its importance to Canadian business cannot readily be overemphasized. At the present time, the prospects for our civilian-type exports—our war-type exports are of course rapidly vanishing—are good and, in some cases, so good as to be embarrassing. For example, such is the case in regard to meat and lumber. The fact is that a war-ravaged world desperately needs the food, the wood and the paper, and the variety of reconstruction supplies which we can produce beyond our own needs.

"It is also a fact, however, that many of our customers are unable for the present to finance their requirements of Canadian goods. Mutual aid no longer bridges the gap and in these circumstances the Government has embarked upon a policy of providing export credits as a transitional means of sustaining exports and of helping our friends and former allies. Few will quarrel with this policy. Quite apart from our moral responsibility to help these countries in their dire need, we also have a vital interest in sustaining income in our export industries during the transition and in aiding reconstruction abroad so that we may have lasting markets for Canadian goods."

Canada Needs 25% Increase in Export Trade

"It is well to remember that Canada needs larger export markets than prior to the war as one of the foundations for a high level of employment and production. In a recent *Monthly Review* of this Bank it was suggested that an increase in the physical volume of exports of around 25% over the immediate pre-war level was a necessary objective for post-war years. The attainment of this objective depends in large measure upon economic and physical reconstruction in Britain and Continental Europe, which are natural and traditional markets for much of our primary production, and above all for farm products."

Solution to Sterling Problem Vital

"The provision of export credits as a transitional measure is thus an essential step toward the re-establishment of our trade on a peace-time basis. It is an earnest of Canada's intention to play her part in repairing the destruction and dislocation of war and in re-establishing an orderly world economy. Canadian action, however, is obviously incapable in itself of restoring the sort of multilateral trading conditions which are so much in Canada's interest. Solution of the foreign exchange problem, particularly with regard to Great Britain, depends so largely upon action by the United States.

The cost of victory to Britain has been very heavy—out of all proportion to the cost to North America. The war restricted her export trade, apart from munitions, to less than one-third of its pre-war volume. The war greatly diminished her foreign investments and produced an enormous sterling debt, particularly to such countries as India and Egypt. The termination of Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid has brought Britain's exchange problem into clear relief as a matter of major concern to the future of international trade and to the welfare of this Continent.

"If North America does not see to it that conditions are established in which Great Britain can engage in multilateral trade and provide for free convertibility of exchange, Britain will have no alternative but to make the best of her bargaining position in bilateral deals with the countries which are dependent on her market and which can accept in payment sterling and the things sterling will buy. Such a policy would inevitably tend to divide the world into separate economic spheres and would place Canada in a most difficult position—torn between her close relationships with Britain and with the United States and unable to divorce herself from either."

Washington Meeting of Special Concern

"That is why the talks between the British and the Americans now in progress in Washington are of very special concern to Canada. If tentative agreement is arrived at—and there seems to be good reason for hope—then we shall be intimately concerned in working out our part of the settlement, both in terms of financing and in terms of the tariff adjustments which may be required.

"This is a time of great decision. If a forward-looking course is not taken, the world will unavoidably slip backward toward economic nationalism, which in no small measure contributed to the war and which would undoubtedly produce again an atmosphere of friction and tension. It is to be hoped that the imagination and co-operation, of which there has already been evidence in the Bretton Woods Agreements and in the Food and Agriculture Organization, will prevail and continue in this the most thorny and most urgent of the world's economic problems."

Future Holds Great Opportunities

"These remarks have largely consisted of discussing economic problems both at home and in the sphere of international relations. It is self-evident that the future is studded with problems, some the direct result of the war and others the familiar though no less difficult ones that plagued us before the war. But I think it is also evident that the future holds great opportunities for improved conditions and better ways of living together. The war has brought our problems into sharp relief. It has brought a growing realization that we cannot avoid or overlook our responsibilities to our neighbours. War has brought home to us the value of co-operation and self-discipline. It has removed many of our inhibitions and thrown us into an atmosphere in which great constructive advances are possible, or in which with the discovery of atomic power the last chapter in the history of mankind could be written.

"Temporizing and palliating will no longer suffice. The choice lies between bold and courageous measure on the one hand and disaster on the other. This is true politically and economically, for political and economic decisions are inseparably intertwined. It is clearly the case in the sphere of international relations where nations must be prepared to relinquish some of their rights of unrestricted action in favour of an international authority. We must meet the challenge of our times. If we succeed, we look forward to a future beyond the highest hopes of the world as we knew it in 1939."

General Manager's Address

After reviewing the Bank's Annual Statement, Mr. H. L. Enman, General Manager, spoke to the Meeting, in part, as follows:

The Wartime Expansion in Bank Deposits and Currency

"Bank deposits have expanded again during the past fiscal year to levels greatly above those prior to the war. The total of private Canadian deposits with the Chartered Banks has increased by 90% during the war, rising from an average of about $2400 millions in the twelve months ended September 1939 to one of $4570 millions in the twelve months ended September last. If to these totals are added the notes of the Bank of Canada and of the Chartered Banks in the hands of the public, we find that the total cash means of payment at the disposal of the Canadian public have increased from around $2600 millions immediately prior to the war to an average of over $5500 millions in the twelve months ended September, 1945—an increase during the war period of no less than 110%.

"This is a very notable expansion in the means of payment. It is the direct result of huge war outlays and of the national wartime policy of financing the largest war effort that it was feasible to achieve out of our resources of manpower and materials. It is fairly well in line with the great increase in production and the more moderate advance in the general level of prices; in other words, the increase in bank deposits and currency has been proportionately quite similar to the rise in the national income. It is less marked than the increase which has occurred in the United States, a development which is in accord with Canada's greater success in keeping her price level in hand."

Deposits Likely to Remain High

"The fact remains, however, that the increase in the means of payment in Canada has been very pronounced. A higher level of bank deposits and currency has undoubtedly been established. Indeed, there is every prospect that the total means of payment in the hands of the public will be sustained close to the current level for some time, or may even increase further. Though the amount of currency in the hands of the public may well decline somewhat from its extraordinary wartime peak, it is not likely that bank deposits will decrease very much. As a general rule the volume of bank deposits varies in accordance with changes in the investments and loans made by the banks. Or to put it another way bank deposits can decline only if the aggregate of bank investments and loans falls off.

"So far as loans are concerned, an adequate volume of business borrowing is clearly essential to stimulate and support the needed expansion in peacetime activity. In regard to investments, there is little if any prospect of reduction in the bank's holdings for some time to come. The Government's deficit is still a very large one, and may remain substantial for several years. This means that the quantity of government obligations outstanding will go on increasing.

Now if the public were to continue its recent high rate of savings, such further expansion in the national debt might be absorbed without an additional purchasing of securities by the banks. But that is not likely to be the case and as civilian production expands a higher rate of expenditure by production and employment. In addition, wartime savings in the form of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates will be drawn upon to a considerable extent to pay for houses, automobiles, new farm equipment and industrial improvements and expansion, and again this will be a most desirable development at the appropriate time. This course of events, however, does mean that the banks are likely to be net buyers of securities for the time being."

Strong Factor in Reconstruction

"So it is probable that bank deposits will be sustained at a high level. There are great advantages in this position. It means that reconversion is unlikely to be delayed or obstructed by any serious general contraction in the means of payment—that the stimulating effects of deferred expenditures are unlikely to be counteracted by restrictive monetary developments. There are also some risks. As the President has stressed, there is an immediate and pressing danger of inflation, resulting from domestic and world-wide shortages induced by the diversion of production and the destruction caused by the war. Given time, we have the capacity and ability to make good these shortages and to catch up with the present high potential level of spending. The immediate danger of inflation is therefore being treated as a temporary problem, and temporary emergency measures are properly being used to combat it."

Stock Market Boom?

"In addition, there is a risk of a speculative boom in the stock market—a boom financed out of idle cash rather than credit expansion which could have unfortunate consequences, not only to the participants but to our progress in reconverison. But here again, particular measures would, if needed, be more appropriate than a general contraction of credit which would threaten our progress toward a high level of peacetime employment and increase the risk of a post-war slump. Thus while there are risks in the great expansion that has occurred in the means of payment, it is quite clear that any sharp contraction would produce far greater dangers and difficulties."

Changing Character of Bank Assets

"Now let me say something of a more specific character as to the effect of these broad changes on the business of banking. It is well known that the main increase in bank assets, which lies behind the expansion in bank deposits, has been in government securities. Though as a matter of policy the Government's borrowing from the banks has been kept as low as possible—and it is worth noting that the Canadian record compares favourably with that of most other countries—the cumulative increase in the security holdings of the banks over six years of war has been large. In the last statement of the Chartered Banks—that for September 30th—holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities were $3.530 millions which compares with $1,180 millions in the same month six years earlier.

"Meanwhile loans in Canada have shown only a small increase: they were $1,110 millions in the last statement as against $1,080 millions in September, 1939. Directly or indirectly, the Governemnt largely financed the huge expansion in munitions output while at the same time Government policies necessarily and deliberately restricted expansion in civilian lines of activity. Moreover, the combination of high demand for goods and of shortages of labour and materials produced a condition of increasing liquidity in many lines of business and led to curtailment in inventories. In these circumstances, it was not surprising that bank loans showed no great expansion.

"The effect of these changes on the composition of bank assets has been quite striking. Security holdings now represent more than 55% of the total assets of the banking system while loans in Canada are less than 20% of the total. Just before the war, securities accounted for slightly more than 40% of bank assets while loans were in the neighbourhood of 30%. If we go back to the late 'twenties, we find that loans comprised a much larger proportion of bank assets than did securities, and if we look back before the First World War, we see that over 60% of bank assets were in the form of loans and that securities were comparatively unimportant. The truth is that the war accentuated a trend which had already been in evidence for a generation not only in Canada but in the United States and Great Britain."

Bank Loans Have Vital Function

"I do not propose to go into the reasons for this long-term trend. Suffice it to say that this radical change reflects fundamental alterations in the business structure, in the role of government in economic life, and in international relationships and conditions. It is unlikely that loans will regain their former preponderance over securities in banking assets.

"But in saying this, I do not wish to minimize the importance of the banks' lending functions. It remains a fact that bank loans have a vital function to perform in our economic society. They are still a major form of credit which is necessary to every type of business and of special significance in an economy which depends for its vitality upon competition, upon the growth of medium-sized and small businesses which must have readily available credit facilities to assist their expansion. Bank loans have a very important part to play in the transition to a peacetime economy. Inventories in many lines are depleted. More working capital is required by many businesses which plan expansion in their facilities and production. So the immediate outlook for bank lending is reasonably good."

Bank Loans Readily Available for Many Purposes

"Furthermore, the scope of bank lending has been steadily widening, not in the sense of taking undue risks but in the sense of making medium-term as well as short-term loans and of developing spheres of credit which were formerly unimportant or barred by legislation. Perhaps the most important reason for this widening in the scope of bank lending is the increasing liquidity of the banks. With the enormous expansion in security holdings, many of them short-date, it is no longer necessary for the banks to confine their lending entirely to short-term credits. They can extend and have been extending business loans of a medium-term character and this process will undoubtedly continue.

"Then there are the government-sponsored schemes designed to stimulate the use of bank credit in particular fields. The Farm Loan Improvement Plans in operation and a new Home Improvement Plan is provided for in the National Housing Act and will presumably be brought into effect at an appropriate time. In addition, the terms as to security relating particularly to bank loans to farmers and fishermen were substantially widened in the revision of The Bank Act and these changes should be of distinct advantage to potential borrowers.

"Finally, the banks *want* to maintain the highest feasible level of loans. It is clearly in their own interests since loans are a more profitable source of earnings than government securities. It is equally their responsibility to the public to provide the widest access to bank credit consistent with good judgment and common sense."

Need for Improved Tax Administration

"The President has already said something about certain of the broad aspects of taxation. I should like to add a few words about the necessity of improving the administration of the corporate income taxes, for in the day-to-day conduct of the Bank's affairs we naturally see and learn a good deal about the tax problems of Canadian business. The complicated tax structure and the degree of latitude in administrative decision, combined with the wartime shortage of trained staff, has resulted in delays in the settlement of taxes and in decisions on particular tax questions, which have become a very serious matter. So long as the war continued, these delays, often running for a matter of years, were understandable. But a continuation of these unsatisfactory conditions in the post-war period would have the unfortunate consequence of restricting business expansion. There are quite enough unavoidable uncertainties in the business outlook today without adding one which can be corrected by improved tax regulations and administration, and it is to be hoped that early action will be taken to speed up tax settlements."

Re-establishment of Bank's Returned Men

"We are looking forward to the return of those 600 members of our staff who are still in the Armed Services. As you know, the status of the male members of our staff on active service is that of officers on leave of absence without salary. Their position in the Pension Fund is not affected by their military service and the Bank pays to the Fund the amount of accumulated contributions for those officers who rejoin the staff. In addition, the Bank pays their group insurance premiums during the period of their military service.

"We have given a great deal of thought to the matter of re-establishing in our organization men returning from military service. Our policy is to arrange for a temporary period of readjustment to give these men an opportunity to reabsorb the atmosphere of the Bank and to familiarize themselves with present-day routines and procedures. During this period they are attached temporarily to suitable Branches. After an appropriate period of readjustment, appointments will be made to those posts for which the individuals concerned seem best fitted. I might add that the salaries of returning men are being adjusted upward to take account of the increases which they would have received in the ordinary course had they been continuously in the employment of the Bank."

Gallant Overseas Record

"Since the last Annual Meeting further honours have been won by members of our staff. It is with pride that I give you the record of decorations won by members of the Bank's staff during the war:

Distinguished Service Order and Distinguished Flying Cross	1
Distinguished Service Order	1
Member of the Order of the British Empire	1
Military Cross	1
Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar	1
Distinguished Flying Cross	11
Distinguished Flying Medal	1
United States Army Bronze Star Medal	1

"Unfortunately, some of our young men will not return. I regret to inform you that the Bank's casualty list now shows 75 men killed in action 4 died in Canada, and 2 still reported missing. To the bereaved families of these men who have given their lives for their country we offer our sincere sympathy."

Tribute to Staff

"There are now 3,306 on our staff. This represents an increase of 189 for the past year, which is made up very largely by men returned from military duty and by the admission of male junior clerks. There are now 1,834 women on our staff as compared with 1,867 a year ago and 487 at the outbreak of war.

"The past year has been a particularly busy and in many ways a trying one for the staff. The turnover in personnel has again been very high. This has placed a considerable burden on the experienced members of the staff, both men and women, and the Bank has indeed been fortunate in the high degree of loyalty and co-operation shown by its staff during a difficult period. They have maintained a high standard of service and we offer them our sincere congratulations and appreciation."

Malaya's Tin Mines Are Working Again

By JACK SINCLAIR

The important tin mines of Malaya, before the war the largest in the world, will soon be in full production again. Tinned foods played a very essential part in the feeding of armies during the great campaigns of the war and in normal times tin helps to make a great variety of foods available everywhere.

Formerly run by the Chinese by primitive methods, the mines were modernized at the end of the 19th century and the very latest machinery is at the moment awaiting shipment in England.

Singapore.

MALAYA'S tin mines have been worth gold to the country during the present century. Next to rubber, tin is its chief source of wealth.

Before the war these mines were far and away the world's most important source of tin. Production was nearly 80,000 tons a year, twice that of Bolivia, Malaya's nearest competitor, and three times that of the Netherlands East Indies, which is third in world ranking.

The mines will soon be in full swing again now that the Japs are ejected.

A British Colonial Office tin mining expert has arrived in Malaya, and is already working on a survey of the industry. Mining executives are on the way back, and machinery earmarked in London is awaiting shipment.

The importance of tin in the world's economy is immense. Indeed, it has effected a revolution in the life of mankind for, these days, tinned foods are eaten by almost everybody under the sun, not excluding tribes in "darkest Africa"! Used as a thin coating to prevent sheets of wrought iron or mild steel from rusting, tin has become universally familiar as an essential part of the containers of preserved foods. In fact, it is true to say that the great campaign fought out in the deserts of North Africa, the long marches into Somaliland and Abyssinia, and the vast movements of armed men over the oceans during the past six years would not have been possible without "tinned" or "canned" foods.

Tin has enabled the world's population to obtain in normal times a plentiful supply of wholesome foods—fish, meat, fruit,—at all seasons, permitting a complete and varied diet unrestricted by social, economic or geographical conditions. And in this dietetic revolution the great mines of Malaya have played the leading role. As in many other things the Chinese have been able to teach the Westerners a bit, for they were exploiting the mines centuries ago. Constant quarrelling and fighting went on over their possessions, and to this day practically all the labor force is Chinese.

Originally methods of obtaining the tin were primitive. As the metal is found for the most part in alluvial deposits, the simplest way of recovering the ore is by "panning" the "pay dirt". This was the way the Chinese and Malays obtained their tin, but, after the British stepped in, during the seventies of the nineteenth century in order to restore law and order, mechanical methods were introduced.

Huge Dredges

Enormous dredges are used, costing up to $500,000 each. These tin dredges are in appearance something like a gigantic box, and they have grown enormously in size and power since introduced. An endless chain of Manganese steel buckets is carried on rollers resting on a steel ladder, the upper end of which is pivoted on a superstructure some 25 to 30 feet above the deck. Strong wire cables hold the dredge in position against the working face, and the "craft" floats in an artificial pond known as a paddock, which is dug by the dredge as it advances.

The huge buckets come up, each holding as much as 16 cubic feet of earth, which is tipped into a hopper. From there it is fed into the revolving or shaking screens, and jets of water break up the dirt, and anything unable to pass through the screens travels into the stone chute and is rejected. The tin-bearing material goes into a series of sluices in which the ore is concentrated.

Another method used is gravel pump mining. In this a pressure pump feeds nozzles, and the powerful jets of water disintegrate the ground. The broken material is washed along a channel in the bottom of the mine to a pump for further treatment and the separation of the ore. The ore has to be repeatedly washed by machinery to get rid of impurities. Then it is smelted, and the dross which forms on the surface is skimmed off. After refining the tin is cast into 100 lb. ingots.

At one time the smelting was in the hands of the Chinese, but nowadays the work is under control of European companies with installations in Singapore and Penang.

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THE MYSTERY THAT ISN'T

TWO or three years ago a poem of mine appeared in which the first line ran: "Arcadia means the land of bears." That simple statement is the clearest anyone could write; it is, in fact, taken straight over from the dictionary. Yet no line I have published has elicited so many requests for explanation. Arcadia *does* mean the land of bears, and that is all there is to it. If the common reader will trust me, he need not know Greek to understand the sentence. But he will not trust me. He has developed the will not to understand.—Robert Hillier in The *Saturday Review of Literature.*

Reshuffling of Britain's Cabinet Coming Soon

By W. J. BROWN

Both Labor and Conservative members of Britain's Parliament are still trying to adjust themselves to the new situation. Earnest young Laborites are disturbed to find that Bevin and Churchill speak the same language with only slightly different accents. The Conservatives are wondering whether they should regard the main issues as decided by the country's vote or consider it their duty to oppose everything on principle. But altogether, it's a strong Parliament.

London.

EACH Parliament develops a collective personality of its own which is quite distinctive. How is the new British Parliament shaping in this respect?

Some things are clear. This is a much younger Parliament than the last. It is a much abler Parliament than the last. Indeed, I should say that its level of ability is higher than in any Parliament in which I have sat.

It is also a much more representative House than the last. In the Labor Party in particular the change is very marked.

Its centre of gravity has passed from the trade unions to the middle class. And, finally, this Parliament is much more of a "working" Parliament than the last.

Collectively, the House is feeling and fumbling its way to corporate personality.

Fumbling on Both Sides

The fumbling is evident on both sides. All Ministers were warned by the Prime Minister when he appointed them that they were "on trial", and would stand or fall by their performance. Some have done well, others lamentably.

A reshuffle cannot—with so much ability available to the Prime Minister from which to make new selections—be long delayed. The Government is not yet a "team". It is more like a "trial eleven", so to speak. The final team for the big matches which impend is not yet chosen.

On the back benches on the Government side there is also fumbling. New members are undergoing a severe and painful process of adjustment. First they have discovered that being a Member of Parliament is not a matter of glory, but of hard work! Their postbags are swamped with letters on demobilization and housing and the rest.

The triple burden of "the constituency, the postbag and the House" is getting many of them down, and, among the jobs which the Select Committee on the pay and conditions of M.P.s must do, none is more urgent than the problem of secretarial relief for Members.

Again, their maiden speeches once over, new Members on the Government side find that their fate is not "the applause of listening Senates to command." It is to shut up, and be silent, for the Government wants to get its business through, not to listen to orations, however eloquent.

Confusion on Policy

On policy, too, there is much confusion and fumbling on the Government back benches. The new Members are keen and earnest. They want to back the Government.

But they are conscious—deeply conscious—with all their enthusiasm for building a new Britain, that the world is sadly agley. And it troubles them when Bevin and Churchill speak the same language and with only slightly different accents.

Socialism calls, they feel, for a foreign policy distinctively its own. On domestic matters, too, they are troubled by pledges given in all sincerity, and with party approval, on Old Age Pensions and other matters, and resentful at the delay in implementing them.

But internal stresses and adjustments in no way yet threaten their party solidarity.

On the Tory side there is even more fumbling. What they are fumbling for is to find a basis for Opposition in this House. And they are finding it very difficult.

The issue poses itself for them in different forms, general and particular. Shall they regard the main issues on which the election was fought as settled by the verdict of the country, and wait for new issues to arise. Or shall they oppose everything on principle, on the broad ground that to oppose is the Opposition's job? They are divided on this.

They are even more fundamentally divided in the matter of the whole basis of approach to current political problems. Some would like to go back to the world of the last century. Some are disposed to admit that, whether we like it or not, that century has gone, and we are living in a new and very troublesome one, in which the rules of former times seem a little inappropriate.

The younger Tories, for example, would admit a degree of State regulation and control which is anathema to some of the Old Guard.

This division paralyzes the Opposition. We had a very good example of this in the debate on the nationalization of the Bank of England. In this debate three mutually contradictory lines of argument were developed by the Opposition.

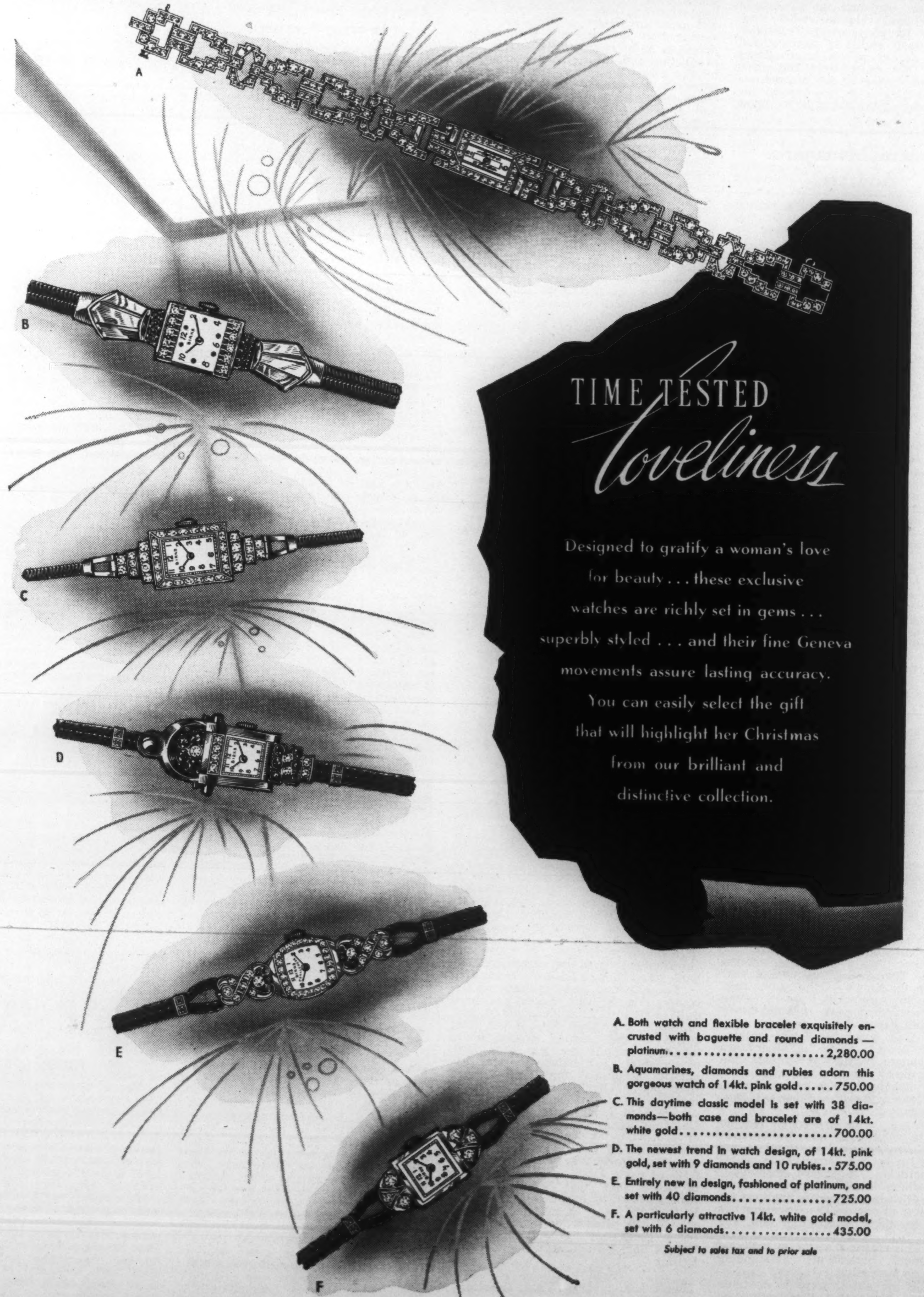
One was that we were committing a deed of "enormity". The second was that all we were doing was to formalize an already existing situation, which was unnecessary. And the third was that it did not matter anyway.

Opposition Leadership

This division also poses the question of the Leadership of the Opposition. Mr. Churchill is indifferently equipped for opposing everything on principle. The merits of the case keep on breaking into his mind. A good "party man" must beware of nothing so much as the merits of a case. It cramps his style. It is in fact only permissible to an Independent.

Some of the Opposition look for a stouter Tory, unhampered by any legacies from a Liberal past. Others want a spokesman more in tune with the character of the new age.

I doubt if Mr. Churchill, colossal though his figure be, can indefinitely straddle across an area so wide and chasms so deep. Indeed, I hope, personally, that he won't try. For what he gives to politics he denies to literature. There's a book, unwritten yet, that he ought to regard it as a bounden duty to write before the end of his astonishing life.



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BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE JEWELLERS

Other Jewish National Homes Were Failures

By R. F. LAMBERT

Previous attempts by the Jews to form a national home for themselves elsewhere than in Palestine have not been successful. In the seventeenth century, after the Dutch invaded Brazil in 1630, Jews were given land at Pernambuco, only to lose it when the Dutch were turned out of Brazil in 1654. Similar fates befell Jewish colonies at Cayenne and Dutch Guiana.

An attempt at the end of the fifteenth century to form an autonomous Jewish state at Tiberias was also not successful but its mistakes have proved of value to the present leaders of the Zionist movement.

AS THE state of tension between Jew and Arab in Palestine becomes steadily worse, many people are asking whether some other piece of land might not be found where the Jews could make a national home for themselves without incurring the hostility of the present inhabitants. Within the British Empire or the continents of North or South America are many sparsely inhabited districts as large as that proposed for the Jews under the Partition arrangement and not less fertile than the arid Palestine desert.

In the past both Britain and the United States have offered territory to the Jews, and either the offers have been refused or else the colonies were not a success. This might well be explained by the fact that these territories had none of the historical associations for the Jews possessed by Palestine.

In 1896 there was a terrible massacre of Jews in Czarist Russia. Dr. Theodore Herzl, a Jewish journalist, visited the Sultan of Turkey and asked for permission to form an independent state in Palestine, then under Turkish control. His request was refused, and Dr. Herzl appealed to the British Government.

Palestine or Nothing

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then Britain's Colonial Secretary, offered to provide territory in East Africa, and a meeting of Zionists was held in London to decide whether this should be accepted. The meeting was stormy, for their ranks were split; most were willing to emigrate to East Africa, but a large minority insisted on Palestine or nothing. Eventually the British Government's offer was declined.

Curiously enough, a partly successful attempt to found a Jewish state in Palestine was made over 400 years ago. At the end of the fifteenth century about 160,000 Jews were banished abruptly from Spain, which had been their last place of refuge in Europe.

No bordering state would take them so, sick and penniless, most of them made their way to Palestine. Here their plight was so desperate that a prominent Jewish resident, Joseph Nasi, Duke of Naxos, obtained permission from the Sultan of Turkey to found an autonomous Jewish state in the City of Tiberias, formerly the capital of Galilee.

Oppressed Jews from all the countries of Europe arrived, telling each other that they were returning to the Promised Land. It was proposed to make a living from the textile trade; mulberry trees were planted in the fields, and sheep imported from Spain and England.

At first all went well. But soon jealousies arose. During their long years of living among foreigners in countries where most kinds of work were debarred to them, the Jews had lost their independence, and they were unsuited to long hours of manual labor; moreover, the area under their control was too small, and the produce scarcely sufficient to buy food. Before they could adapt themselves to the new life the founder of the state, the Duke of Naxos, died, and squabbling broke out afresh.

Tiberias continued as a semi-autonomous state till 1837, when an earthquake, followed by an outbreak of cholera, killed most of the population. It was not a success, but it was a courageous experiment of great value to the present leaders of the Zionist movement. This time even their enemies admit that the Jews have "made the desert blossom like a rose."

New Dreams of Freedom

The opening of the New World afforded the Jews fresh dreams of freedom. Countless thousands poured over to both North and South America—a terrible proportion to be mown down by the Inquisition. Nevertheless, it was in the New World that the first really successful Jewish community was set up.

The Dutch had long been friendly with the Jews, and in the seventeenth century Holland had a larger proportion of Jews than any other country. In return for their help in taking Brazil, the Government gave them land at Recife, Pernambuco, to found a state.

They called themselves the "Kahal Kodesh", the Holy Congregation, and invited their oppressed brethren in Europe to join them. Stately homes were built for the rich, and the community prospered; their trade with Europe was enormous; before long they had obtained a virtual monopoly of the sugar trade; rabbis were heard in the synagogues, and all the old Jewish customs were revived.

In 1646 Holland found herself at war. Immense sums were raised at Recife to defend the Brazilian coast line, but in vain. In 1654 Recife was invaded; the Dutch and Jews were at last obliged to surrender. Sixteen ships were placed at the Jews' disposal, and they were ordered to return to Europe.

At about the same time there was a large Jewish community in Dutch Guiana. In 1659 they were given permission to colonize the island of Cayenne; all land in their possession after four years was to be made over to them permanently.

Before the four years had elapsed, however, Cayenne was taken by the French. By this time it was a flourishing community, and many Jews had come over from Europe to make their homes there. They returned to Dutch Guiana, and a wealthy Jew bought them an island on the River Surinam. Once more the Jews prospered, and once more they were conquered by the French. Large numbers were killed, and, as a crowning insult, a pig was slain in the synagogue.

Later conditions at home having grown more tolerable, the Jews were no longer prepared to emigrate anywhere, and, with the majority, it was Palestine or nothing.

Parisian designers are back in the running once more and recently presented an exhibit of Paris art and fashion in London. Known as the "Fantasy of Fashion," it consisted of fourteen beautiful settings which were created by Paris artists, against which 180 figurines of "ladies of fashion" were arranged. Here an A.T.S. girl admires one of the models.

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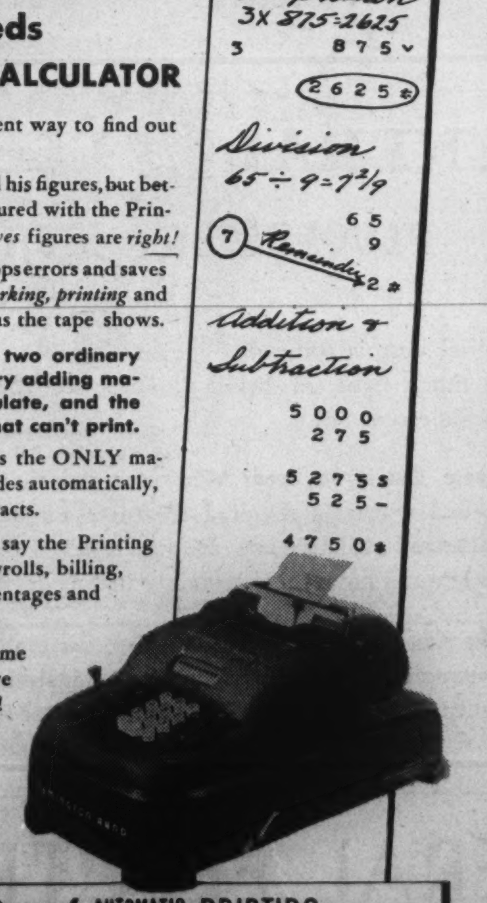

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Winter Warfare Is A Science In Itself

By JACK BORDELAY

Not only did Russian successes on the Eastern Front in World War II completely explode the theory that armies cannot fight in winter — it spotlighted the fact that Canada's vast Arctic territories can no longer be classed as impenetrable natural defences. With an eye to future defence therefore, a small Canadian Army Force is scheduled to start from Churchill, Manitoba, next February 14, and plow northward in a gigantic U-turn through the Canadian Arctic, ending up eventually in Edmonton. While the purpose of "Operation Musk-Ox" is ostensibly to "study winter operations generally in the Arctic weather zone", it's fairly obvious that certain technical research projects under Arctic conditions will be thoroughly explored.

The writer of this article participated in the earlier and similar Arctic Army Exercise "Eskimo", which is described here. Much was learned from this manoeuvre that should have both peacetime and military applications.

IN THE days of Marlborough, large-scale winter warfare was practically unknown. Even in the more temperate climes of Europe the mud and water so hampered operations that warring armies found it impossible to carry on through the winter months. Instead, they retired to their fortresses and held out until drier weather, when the battle was resumed.

Napoleon met disaster when he tried to fight the Russians and their winter. The earth-scorching, phantom-like Russians made things difficult enough, but when the temperature plummeted down below zero and the blizzards swept across the bleak Russian plains, the situation became impossible. The great conqueror was forced to make the most ignoble retreat in history.

In World War II, when the gigantic armies of the Germans and Russians came to grips on the Eastern Front something happened that caused the War Departments of Britain, the U.S.A., and Canada to revise all their ideas about certain aspects of military warfare. For the first time in recent history, war did not stop or slow down to any appreciable extent during the winter. On the contrary, the Russians took advantage of their superior knowledge of fighting in the snow to inflict serious setbacks on the German invaders.

Virtually Unprotected

Our Canadian Army Headquarters, particularly, took note. The aggressive Japs with their foothold in the Aleutians were dangerously close. We suddenly became conscious of the fact that to the north we had a vast frontier virtually unprotected — tempting to a would-be aggressor. Some day we might have to beat off an enemy in these snows, yet the truth was that up to that time our practical knowledge of the special tactics and requirements for carrying on large-scale winter warfare was sadly limited.

For us, protection of the northern frontier with its poor communications would be a permanent problem and nothing but the latest and most scientific information would do.

Thus, a daring plan was born.

Under a veil of great secrecy, a detachment of some 1,500 troops drawn from all arms and services of the Canadian Active Army and the R.C.A.F. was assembled at Prince Albert, Sask. What was formerly a basic training centre now became Field Post Office No. 1212, base headquarters of the Army "Eskimo" Force—the first field army to operate on Canadian soil in more than a century.

It was to be the most ambitious, and the toughest, military manoeuvre of its kind to be carried out on this continent. So important was the undertaking that the U.S. and Great Britain sent military missions to study the performance of this highly-specialized and unique little army. Extensive cooperation was also received from these countries in the form of lent equipment and specialist officers who participated in the exercise.

On January 16, 1945, word came through that a "Jap" Airborne Division had landed at Lac La Ronge—about 180 miles north of Prince Albert. The specially-equipped, specially-trained, and tough Army "Eskimo" Force was ready.

Through the eerie frost-haze of dawn, the first convoy rumbled out of the operations base, determined to repel the invaders. For several days and nights, without let-up, additional units of parka-clad infantry, engineers, medical and service corps streamed steadily northward, forming a miles-long caravan of the weirdest assortment of vehicles ever seen in Canada. Weasels, jeeps, butter-boxes, a ram tank, a 16-wheeled prime mover, artillery, anti-aircraft and the "ships of the north"—the snowbiles—all were there.

Back at the airport outside Prince Albert, a squadron of R.C.A.F. aircraft waited in readiness to transport and drop from the air almost any kind of supply that a modern army in the field might need.

Toughening-Up Program

The men chosen to take part in the scheme had to pass a medical examination as stiff as that required for going overseas. For several months before the amazing expedition left its base the men underwent a strenuous toughening-up program and a course of intensive training to make them familiar with all the arts of fighting and living in the snow. It was like training for the real thing.

Indeed, the men soon learned that although the "invader" was but a mythical one, the exercise would be carried out with the severest adherence to the discipline of warfare. It would be no picnic. If they had any visions of gathering around a big log fire in the evenings with guitar and harmonica and enjoying a pleasant sing-song—these were soon dispelled.

Because of possible detection from the air, open fires were strictly taboo. A little two-place naptha cooker to

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be used inside the tent and the warmth provided by a sleeping bag were all they could expect.

For a while, when they became aware of what they would be up against, a wave of dismay spread among the troops. Rumors flew thick and fast. One of the most popular was that a carload of white coffins had arrived and would be accompanying them on the trip up north! Just another sample of the Army's grim sense of humor, of course. Actually, as their training progressed, the enthusiasm of the rank and file for the coming adventure reached a high pitch. The distinctive blue and white "igloo" shoulder patches issued to each man were displayed flamboyantly in the down-town Prince Albert cafés with an air of undisguised pride.

In preparing for their "D" Day, Colonel W. W. Goforth, chief architect of the scheme, and Colonel D. C. Stephenson, the Field Commander, and their staffs, drew upon every available scrap of information which would be of benefit to the troops. Their aim was to test the mobility of modern formations in undeveloped country during the acute dry cold of a continental winter.

Cold-Resistant Rations

The experiences of Indians, prospectors, trappers, Eskimos and arctic explorers were all taken into account, as were the latest experiments of U.S. scientists in cold-weather laboratories. The National Research Council was charged with the task of developing cold-resistant emergency ration boxes which would not only supply an abundance of protective vitamins but also a sufficient quantity of heat-giving proteins. In addition, advantage was taken of information gleaned in previous non-tactical tests made in Prince Albert and Newfoundland, the Navy participating in the latter. Captured German documents dealing with the problems of fighting General Winter on the Eastern Front also proved a valuable source of information.

The fighting will of a soldier exposed to frost-bite is seriously undermined. One of the greatest factors in preserving morale, obviously, is the provision of proper and adequate clothing. But it is no simple matter to design clothing that will provide sufficient warmth in the severest climate and yet be light enough to leave the individual soldier fully mobile. It is a science all in itself.

Every item of clothing worn by the Eskimo Force was especially designed for the scheme and everyone from the commander to the lowest rank wore the same outfit. So new and different were the garments and footgear from anything they had been issued before that the troops had to be given a course of instruction in the proper use of each item.

As the day for the thrust northward approached, the tempo of training quickened. A three-mile trot and P.T. exercises in the open air became daily fare. Groups on skis or snowshoes heading out in all directions from the camp was a common sight. The Eskimo Force was to be, when necessary, an army on skis. Every man had to learn how to negotiate a small hill, and make the best use of his poles in cross-country jaunts. Lieutenant Tom Laflamme, an Olympics cross-country champion, was chief ski instructor and able to impart the latest international knowledge of the art.

Other groups were busy at the same time constructing experimental bivouacs, teepees, and snow houses. The M.T. drivers were out on the slippery roads learning how to recover from skids and how to form a chain to pull a vehicle out of the ditch. The engineers learned to construct corduroy roads and build ice-reinforced bridges across frozen rivers.

In the shops, hundreds of men worked at a terrific pace to winterize all mechanical equipment. At sub-zero temperatures oil and grease become glue and concrete. Guns of all sizes must be completely pulled apart, drained of their summer lubrication, and put together again. Vehicles must be equipped with special heating devices or motors will never start up in Arctic temperatures. Then, everything must be painted white for purposes of camouflage.

Six Weeks in the Open

That the expedition completed its mission successfully was due in large measure to the careful preparations which preceded the main exercise. Under simulated conditions of battle, the force moved from Prince Albert to Lac La Ronge and back, a round trip of about 370 miles. For some six weeks, the force lived continuously in the open, setting up a defended bivouac area each night and successfully warded off raiding parties of airborne and ground troops supplied by a group of paratroopers whose job was to harass the main force and test their vulnerability. Miles of roads were cut through forest areas where not even a path existed before. Many a denizen of the northern muskeg regions was startled by the booming of guns and the whistling of shells during the frequent live-firing practices which were held.

At pre-arranged times Norseman aircraft of the R.C.A.F. would swoop low over snow-covered lakes and drop bags and boxes of food. Other supplies such as ammunition and cans of gasoline were "sown" from a greater height by a big, lumbering DC-3 which kept circling the dropping area until its entire load was discharged. Colored parachutes identified the different types of supplies. The Airforce also experimented with the setting up of advanced landing fields on frozen lakes, and evacuating casualties by air.

When the force reached Lac La Ronge they halted for a six-day rest before turning back to the base. The inhabitants of this tiny Indian village—a mere dot in a vast land of muskeg and snow—will long remember their strange visitors. If Buck Rogers were to land in the heart of one of our large cities with his whole array of rocket ships and disintegrators, he couldn't create more excitement.

To the hundreds of Indian children at the Anglican Mission School, it was a wild dream come true. For the first time in their lives they saw moving pictures when a show was arranged for them in their dining hall.

A special church service was held on the edge of the lake in front of the Hudson Bay Store, at which the Rev. Mr. Fisher, head of the Anglican Mission officiated. A colorful march-past followed the services. The white-hooded, bearded ski-troopers with their skis slung ceremoniously over their shoulders, and the clanking snowmobiles and other track vehicles filing slowly past the saluting base, reminded one of some fantastic scene in a Rider Haggard novel. What a contrast to the grinning, simple-living Indian villagers who lined the route on either side and watched the proceedings with unbridled glee!

The manoeuvres ended when the force returned to Prince Albert on February 25. The benefits of the exercise to future peacetime enterprise and development in the whole Canadian North may be at least as great as the purely military advantages obtained. These general benefits include the building and improvement of roads, the resultant changes that may be expected in design of vehicles, clothing and shelters, and in the fields of medicine, dentistry, nutrition and hygiene.

The snowmobile, a powerful, Canadian-invented, Canadian-built vehicle, was subjected to exhaustive tests to determine both its peacetime and military applications. This amazing vehicle, with its wide treads that enable it to ride on snow like a ship rides on water, bids fair to becoming the greatest factor, outside the aeroplane, in revolutionizing transportation in the far north.

• •

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UNDER what sky
May I find rest
Who carry a live star
In my breast?

Who veer, now South,
Now sudden North,
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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Making Atomic Bombs In Secret Believed To Be Impossible

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

FEARS that atomic energy bombs will be manufactured secretly in some hidden corner of the world and launched upon an "enemy" country—are not very well founded.

Atomic-energy processes will not remain secret. They announce themselves, by radio-activity effects, over a very wide area, perhaps of world-wide extent and their detection is not too difficult for the scientists. Even the man in the street may become aware that they are being operated by their physical effect on him.

A number of observers, during the last quarter century, have reported definite physiological effects which they have attributed to the ionized state of the air, one kind of ions producing a sedative effect and another causing stimulation which, carried to an extreme state, would produce a case of "jitters." The quieting, or sedative effect is attributed to the large, slow-moving ions, and the stimulating effect to the small, rapidly moving ions.

Atomic-energy processes ionize the air, that is, put particles in a charged state by knocking electrons out of atoms, and they make atoms radio-active so that they emit at high speed positive electrons, negative electrons and alpha particles which damage the structure of the air molecules and of invisible specks of matter floating in the air.

Even in normal times the flow of these charged particles in the atmosphere constitutes an electric current of no small magnitude. For the earth as a whole it amounts to a current of 1,800 amperes flowing constantly from the atmosphere into the earth, according to studies made at the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. These are positively charged particles and are attracted to the earth, which is a negatively charged body. The source of the earth's negative charge is unknown.

The earth current of electrons supplies the negative charges which neutralize the positively charged ions in the air. Ions in the air are born and die at a constant rate so that the electrical state of the air remains constant within fairly narrow limits. This is nature's balance. Operation of a powerful ionizing source, like an atomic-energy process, would upset this balance.

Scientists have no difficulty in locating a lost speck of radium. The powerful rays from it permit its detection at relatively long distances. Radium is a very weak producer of radiation compared to an exploding uranium atom, and vast numbers of these atoms are exploded in making atomic-energy bombs. Everything in the vicinity of the process becomes radio-active. The cooling waters that keep the devices at a safe temperature become radio-active. Dr. Henry D. Smyth, of Princeton University, in his official report of the atomic-bomb process, describes the necessity for impounding the radio-active water in a lake to let its radio-activity wear off before it could be discharged into the river.

Problem of Gases

The gases that are given off during manufacture of the bomb ingredients are more difficult to control. Two of the products of an exploded uranium atom are the inert gas xenon, and the vapor of iodine. The iodine could be condensed, but xenon, which is in an unusually high radio-active state, cannot be captured even by chemical combination, because it will not unite with other substance, so it escapes into the air.

There are a number of kinds of radio-active xenon. In some kinds the radio-activity drops to half value in half a minute. The kind with the longest period still retains half its activity at the end of thirty days. At the end of three months it will retain one-sixteenth of its original activity. The winds will quickly distribute this radio-active gas over a wide area. The high-velocity stratosphere winds would give it quick world-wide distribution.

Dr. C. Guy Suits, director of the General Electric Research Laboratories, reports that an increase in the random ionization of the air has been observed at Schenectady in recent months, and he associates the increase with atomic-bomb activities.

Much more extensive work has been carried on by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, which maintains stations for studying atmospheric electricity at Washington, Tucson, Ariz., and in Peru and Australia. The work at the Washington station is in charge of Dr. G. R. Wait. No indications of an increase in the ionization of the air after the atomic-bomb explosions have been found in the records of any of the institution's stations.

Sensitive devices developed in his laboratory would be ideal for detecting increases in the ionization of the air, declared Dr. Wait. While they did not detect such increases in their present locations with respect to the operations of the atomic-energy plants, or the explosions, it would be possible, he said to use them to ferret out a hidden atomic-energy process plant, through the detection of the radio-active contamination of the air over a wide area which they would produce.

There is no health hazard in even a measurable increase in the ionization of the air. The air always carries radio-active materials swept up from the soil by the winds. Twenty per cent of the radio-activity is caused by the constant bombardment of cosmic rays.

Study of the mental and physiological effects of ions in the air is still a borderland science. Claims have been made that luminous, radiant sources of heat, which produce large amounts of small high-speed ions, are more stimulating than non-glowing heat sources.

The Open Fireplace

The stimulating effect of a wood fire in an open fireplace is offered as the typical result of the bombardment of our bodies by highly active ions from incandescent sources. Under such conditions the effect is felt very close to the source. While an atomic-energy process would produce a much more intense ionization, the effect would be spread over a vastly greater territory and would be reduced in intensity to such a degree that it would be entirely too small to be felt by individuals.

If, however, the whole world went on a mad drive quickly to produce atomic-energy bombs in large amounts, it is possible that the atmosphere might become so contaminated with radio-active substances that an unfortunate result would be produced. No physical injury would result, but if the entire population of the globe experienced an increasing degree of stimulation it would not require much of an incident to cause it to spill over into emotional excesses. Such subtle effects could be more detrimental than even the material destruction caused by the blast of the bomb.

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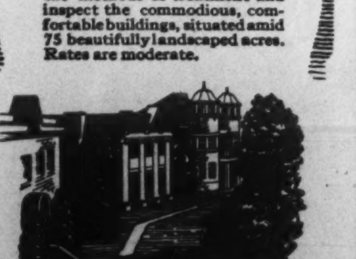

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Raising Sunken Ships A Job for Experts

By R. L. HADFIELD

In this war scores of ships were sunk in the vicinity of ports where they constitute a danger to navigation. The process of raising them for purposes of salvage, or of destroying them by means of explosives, when not worth saving, makes a fascinating story. Salvage experts work under difficulties and sometimes danger, although modern utilization of compressed air to float a sunken ship and the use of submersible "oxygen torches" for cutting away steel plates, frames and cables under water, have greatly simplified their tasks.

"A DIFFICULT job takes six months. If it is impossible it takes a few weeks longer."

That is how the work of a gang of marine salvage men was described to me by one of Britain's most famous salvage experts, Capt. John Iron, with whom I was at the time associated; and such phrases could be applied to any of those whose duty it is to keep the seaways clear of sunken wreckage. The work of clearing up the approaches to our great ports and many others throughout the world will occupy the time of engineers and divers for years to come. So complicated and intricate are most of these jobs that the use of the word "impossible" is often heard when discussions are taking place; but anyone who has had anything to do with salvage of ships knows that the skill of British workers at this particular kind of enterprise has time and time again confounded the sceptics. Many a Harbor Board has given thanks to the men who "took a few weeks longer because a job was impossible."

One of the chief things that makes marine salvage difficult, often expensive, but always fascinating is that no two jobs are exactly alike. Every sunken ship presents its own problem and from the start the men who fight their battles with the sea and rock and quicksand to raise tangled masses of steel from the bottom have to improvise plans of campaign, sometimes from day to day, often not knowing until the last few moments of a months' long job what the result of their labors will be. I have known occasions when the work of a year was destroyed in half an hour by angry seas. When raising the monitor *Glatton* from the bottom of Dover Harbor the officer in charge was told almost every day for ten months that he was wasting thousands of pounds and could not succeed; but the job was done from start to finish with hardly a hitch.

Undersea "Fog"

If a landsman were asked what he thought would be one of the chief difficulties of a salvage job he would probably think a long time and give the wrong answer. In almost every case the difficulty is mud. The landsman finds it hard to imagine what a sunken ship looks like, and while two wrecks hardly ever look alike, they rarely lie, as one might imagine, on a more or less even keel. Much depends on the nature of the injury that has sent them to the bottom; but in whatever position they lie, tides and currents wash hundreds, maybe thousands, of tons of mud or sand or silt into them, pinning the wrecks to the bottom, and while the sealing of a ship to make her tight is a straightforward if laborious job, ridding a wreck of mud may present a problem that brings us near the "impossible" mark. As an example, when a floating dock sank in Dartmouth Harbor five hundred tons of mud had settled on it; the divers' movements stirred this up into an undersea "fog" which almost nullified the use of their submersible lamps.

When a ship sinks, the rush of water through her may break down cabin partitions and burst in doors; everything movable in her is swept into a conglomerate mass—carpets, mattresses, curtains, clothing and odds and ends jam the alleyways, furniture floats and becomes wedged and the divers spend hours of their valuable time in making their way about a vessel. When a ship rears up on end before going down her engines may drop bodily through her, smashing her to a maze of jagged plates, before she touches the bottom.

The size of ships which can be raised from the sea bed has greatly increased during the past thirty years, the secret being the use of compressed air. While a comparatively small ship can be raised by slinging, that is, passing cables attached to lighters under her and using the tides, larger ships are raised by sealing them and pumping in compressed air, which forces out the water and so makes them buoyant. Sealing demands the closing by divers of every hole in the hull—scuttles, hatchways, funnel uptakes, ventilators, etc., to say nothing of the hole made by mine, torpedo or collision. Such work may entail the use of two or three thousand soft wood wedges, each of which has to be driven in by the hand of the diver.

Scores of ships which have sunk in the vicinity of ports or where they may be a danger to navigation, may not be worth salving. In such cases they will be blown up. The dispersal of wrecks by the use of explosives is a method which calls for the greatest care and the highest degree of skill on the part of divers. Wooden ships are less difficult to deal with than those of steel, since one charge will burst all their timbers asunder; a steel ship must be laboriously cut to pieces.

Feared Explosion

Explosives in use by divers are usually enclosed in canvas hose and laid along the frames or plates which are to be cut; the divers are drawn to the surface and the charge is fired from the salvage vessel. In the vicinity of harbor works or quays only small quantities can be used at a time. In one case in my experience the City Fathers of a well-known port gave us strict instructions not to remove a certain ship with explosives. They seemed to fear that the town would be blown up. We had been using them for five months without their knowledge and continued to do so surreptitiously. No doubt one or two ships' captains who felt bumps on their ships' bottoms knew what we were at. Without explosives the job would have taken years.

There are cases now under consideration in which it will be necessary to remove ships which are themselves loaded with explosives. It might be thought that an ammunition ship which is mined or torpedoed would inevitably blow up. This is not always the case; explosives seem to be temperamental. Those who today have the job of removing ammunition ships have a most ticklish problem to consider.

We remember too well the case of the *Florence*. She had been sunk by a time-bomb in the last war and, although every hold contained T.N.T. or something similar, had not blown up. Many years later divers set to work on her. The explosives in the holds seemed to have been "killed" by the sea water; charge after charge was blown; bit by bit the *Florence* was cut to pieces. The last few charges remained to be fired. The divers and crew of the salvage vessel were anxious to get home. The charge was blown. A terrific explosion took place and the salvage vessel with her crew and the divers were engulfed in a gigantic wave. Only seven men escaped. Some of the world's finest divers, including those who had raised the *Egypt's* famous cargo of gold, were lost.

During the war divers have worked under most dangerous conditions, since the effect of a bomb dropped in the sea can be felt for miles. Owing to the comparative incompressibility of water a diver would receive a severe blow if a 500-lb. bomb fell in the sea ten miles away.

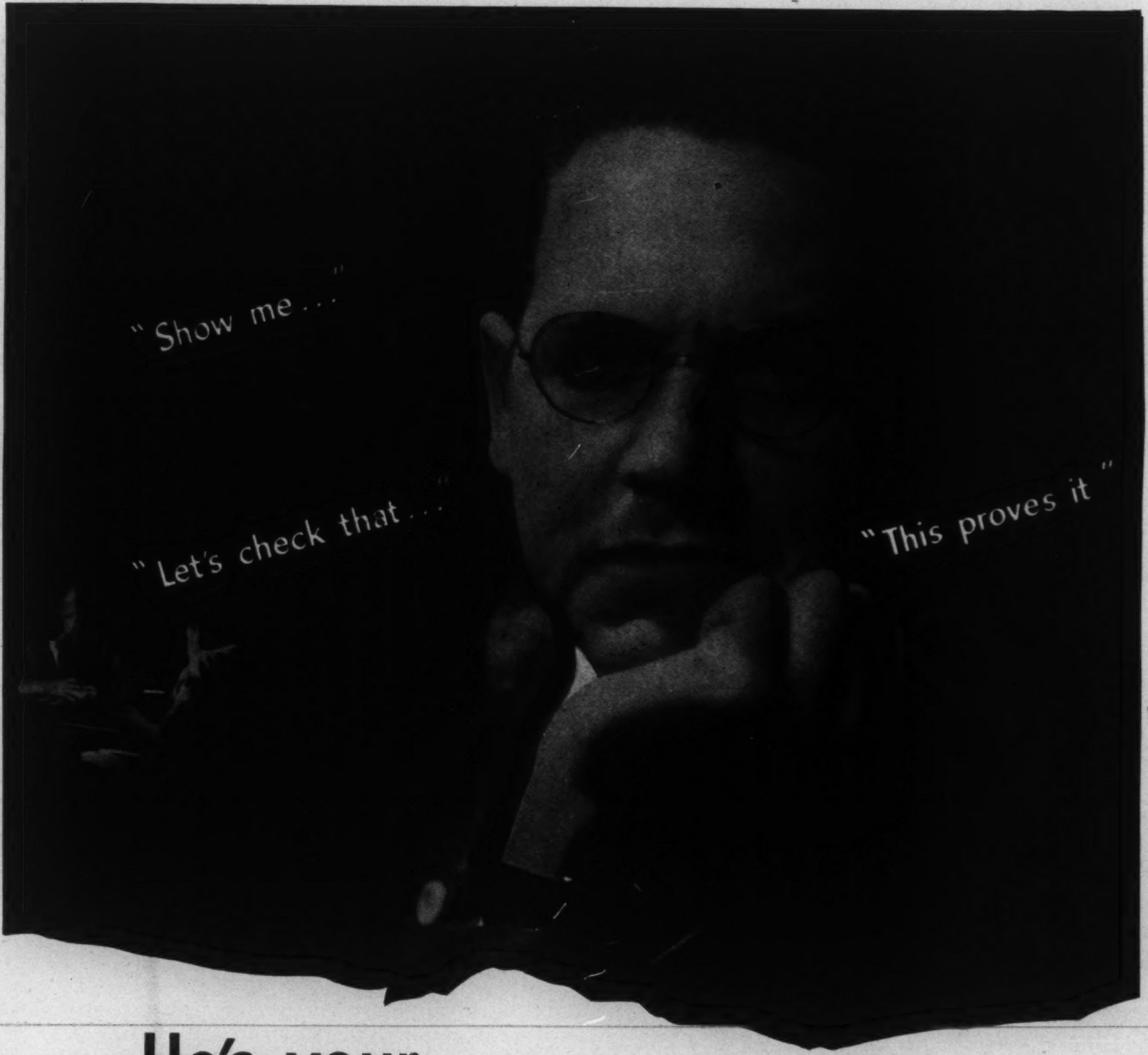
Salvage work has been enormously helped by the invention of the submersible "oxygen torch", which is an oxy-acetylene cutter whose flame can be used to cut steel plates, frames, cables and the like under water. The secret lies in the formation by air pumped down from above of a "bubble" in which the flame burns. Today welding under water can be done with little more trouble than on dry land.

Sharks Not Greatest Peril

The perils to which divers are liable rarely arise from sensational causes. The shark and the octopus are far less feared than a slip from the upper works of a ship or the cutting of an air-pipe by the jagged edges of a torn steel plate. When a diver has to make his way into, say, the engine room of a sunken submarine trailing his air pipe and breast rope behind him, his danger lies in the risk of getting one or the other foul of any of the multitudinous bits and pieces to be found in the narrow confines of such a place. The diver must not only be a man sound in wind and limb but of a phlegmatic type of mind. The diver who panics when he has got foul of an obstruction is almost as good as lost. Every movement about a sunken wreck must be undertaken with care.

In one case I was concerned with not many years ago a diver slipped on the deck of a sunken submarine and hitting his helmet against a projection on the conning tower, broke the glass window in front of his face. Water poured into his dress. He clapped his hand over the hole in the glass and signalled to be drawn up. He was taken out of the water more dead than alive and it was several weeks before he was fit to "dip" again.

Very few lads are as favored as these boys in a home at Farningham, Kent, for Field Marshal Montgomery is their patron and visits them frequently. He also sent them his Union Jack which was flown on his car in Germany.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They Fried Pancakes In Cod Liver Oil

By DAY ADAMS MORGENSTIERNE

This is the story of how one Norwegian and her family fought starvation during the Nazi occupation. Creating meals out of little but ingenuity became a game, children's outgrown clothes were bartered and when margarine and herring oil failed, pancakes were fried in cod liver oil, although no one made any pretence of enjoying them.

WHEN I left Norway four months ago, after living through the German occupation, it was hard to realize that there was such a place as Canada left on earth. The nourishing vegetables and fats and sugars, that for us had been a memory or a promise through five long years, were bursting out of stores at every corner.

"When the war is over," I remember telling my children, "you can have fruit and good bread, cheese and eggs and meat and even candy at least once in a while. Why, we can even go into a shop and buy clothes when the war is over."

Before the war, Norwegians had the highest living standards in Europe. They had plenty of material goods and they bloomed with good health. Today, after five hard years of danger and undernourishment, their strength is at a low ebb.

The most powerful transmitter in the world is this Meter Band long range warning set, used in all larger ships of the Royal Navy. It gives early warning of aircraft at long ranges.

My Norwegian husband, Calle, was a leader in the underground. As I look back, it seems we were always involved in something for which the penalty was death. But the threat was so commonplace that in time I found the danger easier to bear than the deficient diet that sapped our strength. The fight against this nagging weakness was my war effort, and that of every woman in Norway.

After the first feeling of helplessness passed, I began to learn from my Norwegian friends that getting meals could be a game, a grim one, but still a game if one only had sporting instincts. Cooking without eggs, milk, cheese or white flour was something like fitting a jigsaw puzzle together, except that when we had one piece we always lacked another.

The Norwegian dictionary defines "creating" as "making something out of nothing, or out of inconvenient material," and we certainly "created" every time we got a meal.

Feast in Knapsack

Last March I went to a wedding at the Grand Hotel in Oslo. There were only 18 of us in the wedding party. Nevertheless, the Grand was unable to serve us the dinner that customarily follows a Norwegian wedding. The bridegroom had to carry every bit of it down to the hotel in his knapsack—from the salt for flavoring, to the wood to cook with.

So, we depended on our rations and even more on what we could invent, barter or scrape together. Our meat ration for the last three years of occupation was two-fifths of a pound of ground horsemeat per person every four months.

Those who had something to exchange fared best, and as long as our clothes lasted we managed to supplement our meager diet. The clothes the children had outgrown went for vegetables. We were able to exchange silver for margarine several times, and the dresses I couldn't make over for my growing daughters were traded for herring oil.

Theoretically, our fat ration was one small spoonful a day. Actually, for months at a time we could not even obtain the plentiful margarine and herring oil. Those of us who had cod liver oil used it for cooking, although it was illegal. Ordinarily, young children and expectant mothers were permitted one bottle a year. The Germans took the rest. But we had enough so that we could fry pancakes. My family ate them dutifully but none of us pretended to enjoy them.

Norse Ingenuity

The answer to everything was ingenuity, and Norwegians have a surprising amount of that. When there was nothing to barter, they started to produce their own food.

Most of our friends grew their own vegetables and potatoes. We lived on Holmenkollen Mountain, however. Our two acres were too steep and our topsoil was too thin to produce anything but blueberries and heather. So, I suggested rabbits.

We talked a friend into letting us have three "she's" and a "he" and hoped nature would take its course. It did.

Then I suggested chickens. It was 1941 and we hadn't had an egg for a year. Calle managed to wangle 13 hens, and into the basement they went.

Our livestock did so well that I began propagandizing for goats.

"Who will milk them?" asked Calle. "None of us know how."

"I can milk a cow," said Sally, our 16-year-old maid. "Goats shouldn't be much different."

On the strength of that we bought Gay and Joy and Happy. Later, when we had all learned how to milk, I asked Sally where she had picked up the art.

"I milked a cow in the country once," said Sally, "when I was seven."

We stabled the goats in the children's playhouse. We fed them five times a day, milked them three times a day, and took them walking for two hours every evening. To feed them we carried home 22 pounds of scraps from town every other day and made hay on our friends' lawns.

Happy was the first one to be mated. The billy goat lived about five miles away and I decided to take Happy there by streetcar.

Ate Funeral Wreath

Fortunately, the conductor did not see us enter his car. Happy immediately spied some funeral wreaths and decided they were for her. I tried to pull her away from them, but an old woman interrupted me, saying, very dramatically: "The living should have as well as the dead." With that she began plucking leaves off the wreaths for Happy!

The trip was an arduous one, but it was almost as difficult to get her

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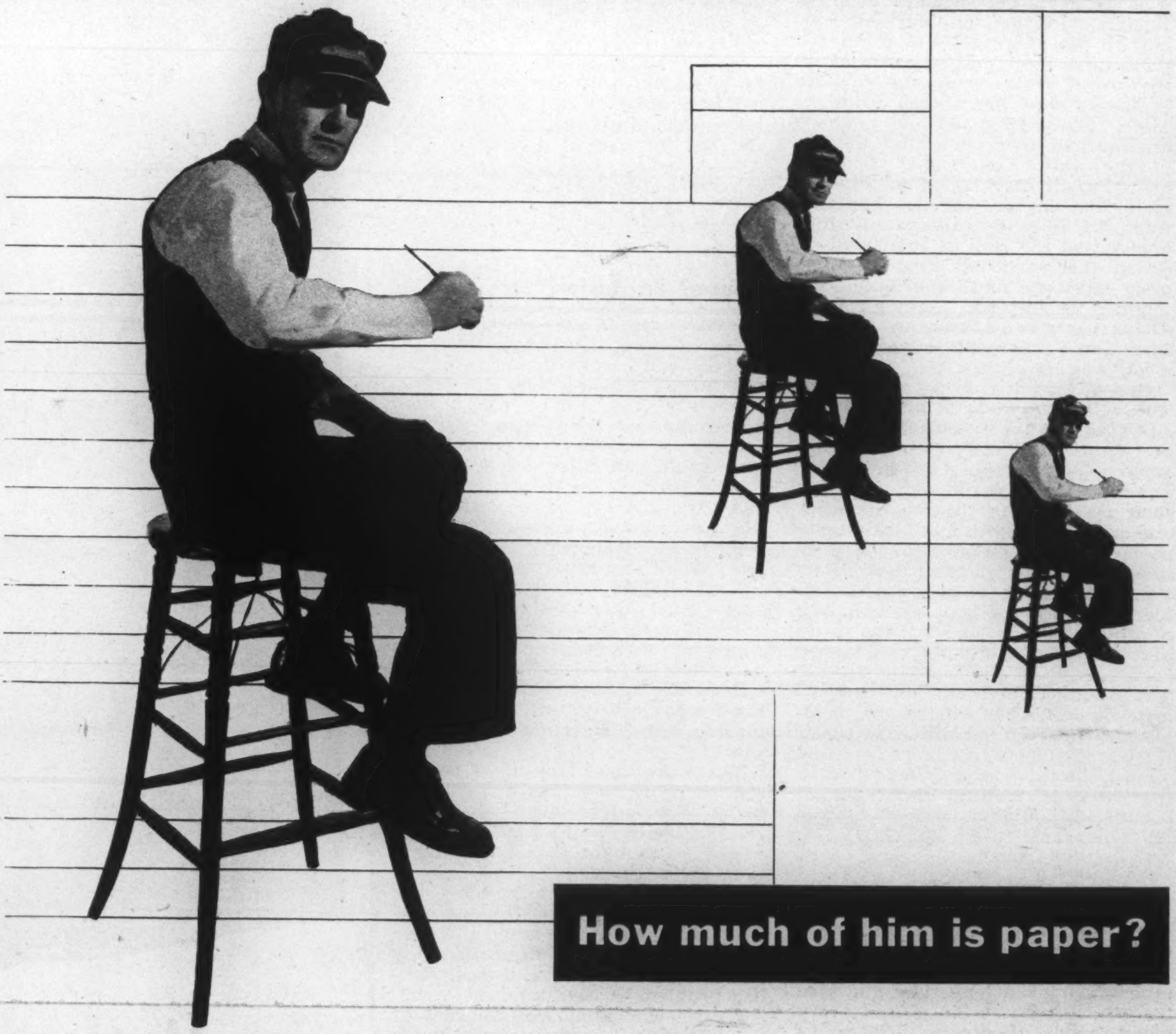
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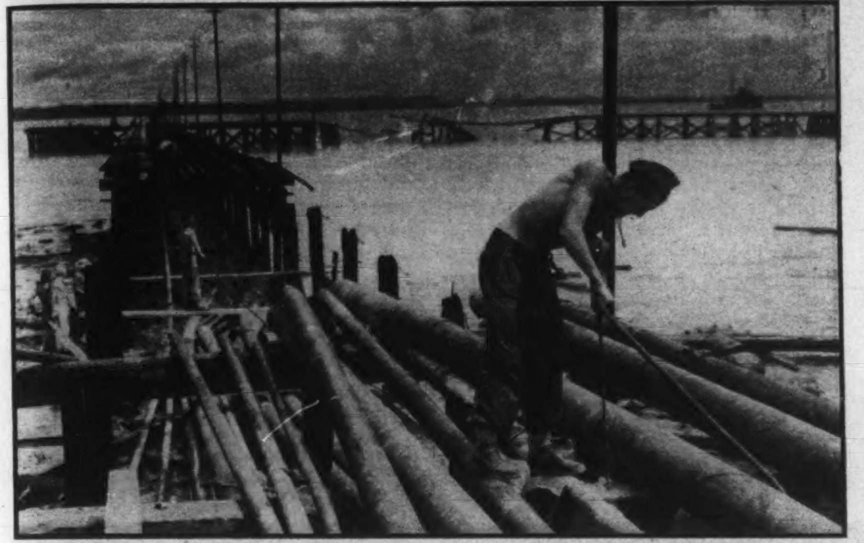

At Balikpapan, Borneo, damage inflicted on harbor installations and port facilities is in process of being repaired. Australian engineers are seen here at work restoring the wharf and oil pipe lines which were formerly used for fuelling oil tankers direct from storage tanks.

away from the billy, once they had met. Happy obviously preferred him to me.

As a traveling companion, Joy was usually better than Happy. But I remember taking her to the Oslo veterinary hospital one winter when she suddenly sat on her haunches and refused to take another step. The only thing I could do was pull her along by her horns. The streets were slippery with ice and our obstinate nanny simply skidded like a sled. One outraged woman said she would report me to the humane society, but as I was on the way to a hospital myself for a very painful sinus treatment I felt someone should report Joy for cruelty to me.

When our first kids were butchered, I hated to face my children. They cried and said they weren't cannibals and couldn't eat their best friends. I told them that the goats were happy to be eaten in appreciation of the fine care they had had. This and their hunger won out. They took a bite, then ate a lot more.

Our slender diet gave us no margin for warmth. We spent much time in our poorly-heated home devising ways to dress against the cold winter. I borrowed woollen underclothes, pulled black tights over them, then my skiing trousers, two pairs of heavy golf stockings, wooden shoes, and a housecoat made of green velour portieres. On top of everything, I wore a fur jacket.

The clothes cards we had were useless. A blouse or shirt ate up three months' points and all of them together wouldn't buy one coat. In 1942, the points were cut in half, and since November, 1943, there have been no points at all. Inasmuch as our shops were empty long before that, thanks to the Germans, it really didn't matter.

Shoes Big Problem

Shoes were the greatest problem of all. Wearing other children's cast-offs has greatly impaired our youngsters' feet, despite the exchange we set up to assure them correctly-fitted shoes.

Stockings were another problem. To save them, we wore long pants as much as possible. When we went to parties, we carried our stockings in our pockets and put them on when we got there.

With all our difficulties, we were very gay during the war. Even if there was only fish to eat, it was more fun to eat it with friends. The fact that we would be arrested if caught dancing, even in our own homes, made us dance all the more. And Norwegian girls were as attractive as ever in clothes made over from curtains, bedspreads and blankets.

Today, Norway is living better, though still not well. There has been a ration of whalemeat once every three weeks. There have been eggs and cheese, too, a couple of times. Thanks to the Swedes, Norway has milk. Thanks to Canada wheat bread is good again. Fruit and vegetables are scarce, however, and fresh fish is still a luxury.

Norway is a long way from the comfortable pre-war days. But it is a long way from the days of occupation, too.

I am going back to Norway now. After all, I have promised good things to my children and cannot disappoint them.

• •

MEMORIES

HER dish-stacked shelf is spick and span,
Her hearth is swept, her fire is bright,
And each well-burnished pot and pan
Throws back the candle light.

But dark above her toil-worn hands
Still hangs an empty slicker-coat
And close on her prim mantel stands
A pictured fishing boat.

And in her close-lipped widowhood
She knits and broods on other days,
With now no girl's laugh in her blood,
No April in her gaze.

Her door is closed against the storm
That rocks, this night, full many a mast;
Her cave of peace is quiet and warm,
And what is past, is past.

But strange how walls as still as these,
Where embers glow and candles shine,
Can house the cry of angry seas
And the sting of wind-lashed brine!

ARTHUR STRINGER

• •

OH, WHERE DOES WINTERWEIGHT?

ALL hail! the winter season,
With grippe, golosh and gale,
With furnace, furs and freezin',
All snow, all sleet, all hail!

Colds I will not give a damphor—
All my clothes must smell of camphor:
Underwear and overshoe,
Where, last May, did I store you?
Overcoat and union suit,
Flannel scarf and rubber boot. . . .
Speak up truly, fortune-teller,
Will I find them in the cellar?
Or, in spite of pains rheumatic,
Must I seek them in the attic?
Trunks and cupboards I disrupt,
Mice maraud and moths corrupt—
Clothes in May packed well enough
Play autumnal Blind Man's Buff . . .

Never mind—it is too late!
I'm nearly bare—I'll hibernate.

LEWIS EVANS

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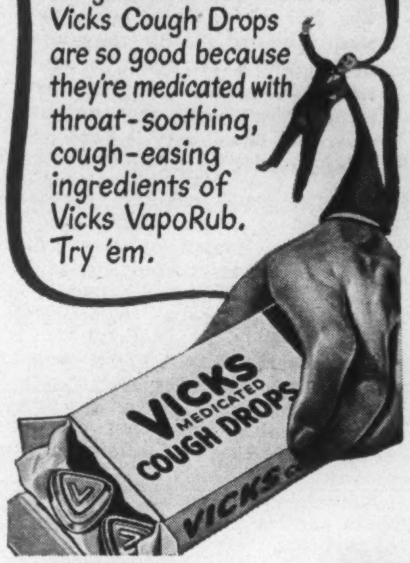

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Weapons to End War; Record of Failures

By ROY McWILLIAM

Is the atomic bomb any more likely to end war than other novel weapons for which the same claim was made in the past? The fact is: for every new weapon invented, man's ingenuity has supplied an effective neutralizer. This writer suggests that rather than ending war, unique weapons have only served to complicate it.

A LEADING scientist recently stated that the atomic bombs which fell on Japan are already out-of-date and that a bomb equivalent to 2,000,000 tons of T.N.T. has been made, with one equal to 20,000,000 tons possible in the near future. It is not surprising that many people, with this devastating weapon in prospect, argue that in fact it is a weapon to end war, that its destructive power is so terrific that no nation will go to war.

Nothing approaching the atom bomb has been known before, but it is interesting to recall that in their turn each of the novel weapons of war have been considered so destructive that they would end war. In each case the weapon proved less decisive in action than in theory—and wars did not end.

A year ago when the full impact of V-1's and V-2's was being felt in England, there were many ready to argue that these weapons, then in their infancy, would make the war of the future so devastating that it would be "impossible". Yet within weeks the answer to the weapons was being found and we know now that if the war had continued various forms of defence would largely have neutralised even the rockets travelling faster than sound. To-day it is possible to fire rockets at any part of the world with reasonable accuracy—but it is also possible to hit them in flight with radio-aimed shells. Any prospect that the nations would give up the idea of war because they knew it meant the almost certain devastation of their capital has disappeared in favor of developing defensive measures that would make the rocket missile no worse in principle than shorter range ones.

German Secret Weapon

Early in the war Hitler spoke of a weapon that would end the war, a weapon to which there was no reply and which would therefore make it impossible for the enemy to continue. It seems certain now that this "secret weapon" was the magnetic mine. Certainly if there were no defence against the magnetic mine it would make warfare very difficult by bringing all shipping to a standstill. In fact British experts found the simple defence to it in forty-eight hours and magnetic mines have simply added another complication to warfare and not showed the slightest sign of ending it.

One is reminded of the idealism of Robert Fulton a hundred and forty years ago. Fulton was a peace-loving American, infuriated by the stopping of neutral vessels by British and French warships during the Napoleonic wars. He conceived the idea that if he could perfect a weapon that made the battleship obsolete, he would end the possibility of war. In his own words, he proposed to invent "so dreadful a weapon of war that no one would attempt to wage battle on the sea".

This weapon was the torpedo. Not the self-propelled torpedo as we know it to-day, but a crude weapon which was really a mine towed or drifted to its target. Fulton and his supporters were fully convinced that this weapon would "annihilate all military marines and give liberty to the world". Some British experts came to believe that it would end warfare at least on the seas and were exceedingly angry with William Pitt for financing Fulton in experiments that could only result in Britain's chief weapon, her navy, becoming useless. Fulton records that he had no desire to deceive Pitt and told him that his invention would lead to the total annihilation of existing fleets, making war on the seas impossible.

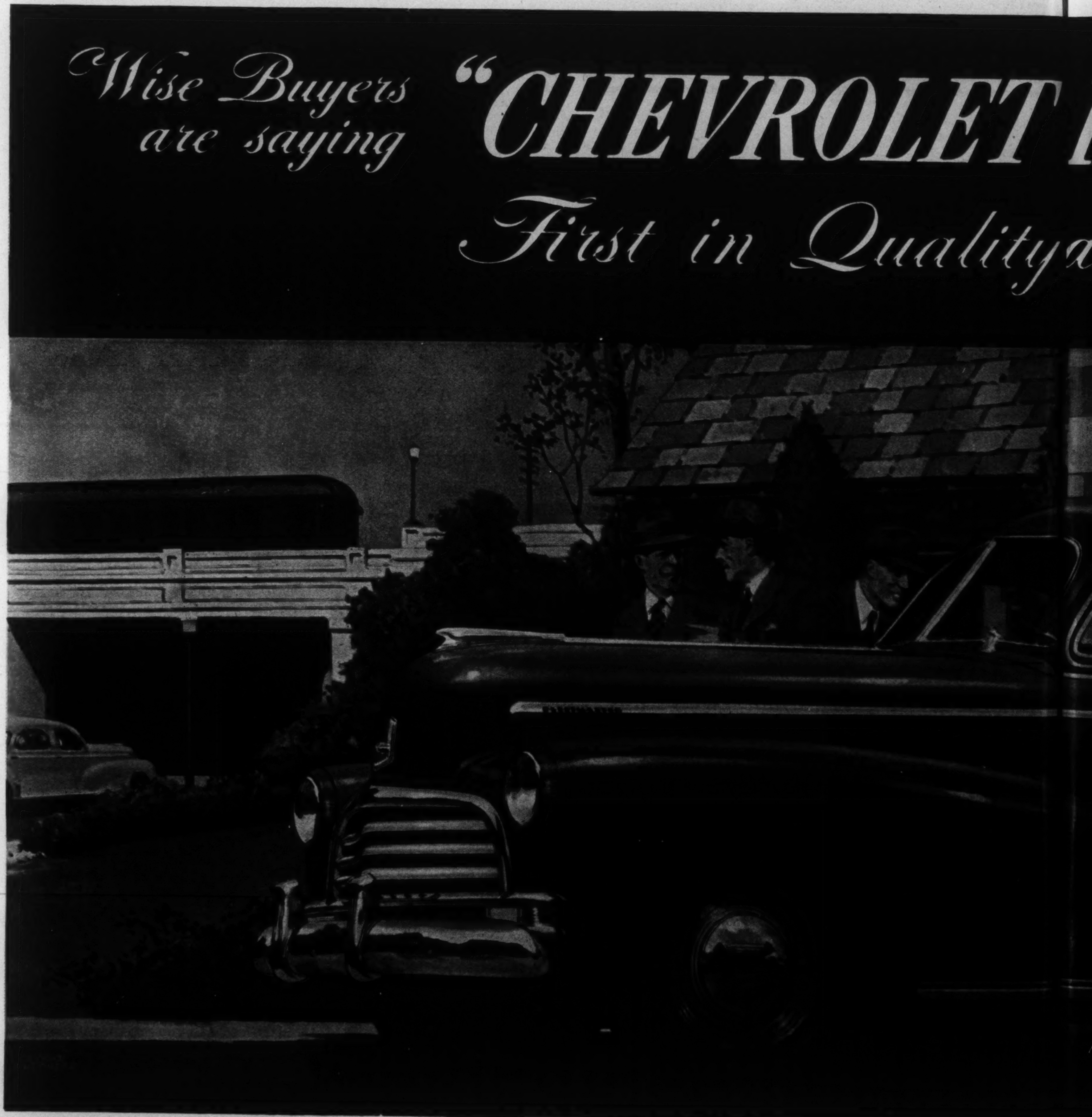
What actually happened is now history. Fulton's torpedoes were not very successful when used in trials under ideal conditions and failed completely in attacks on the French. But the idea that they were so deadly that they would make warfare by fleets impossible persisted and Britain even attempted to "buy out" Fulton on condition that he suppressed his designs. Fulton, full of the idea that he could end sea warfare altogether would not come to terms. He replied that far from suppressing his invention he would give it to the world to ensure there were no more wars!

It was nearly a hundred years before the sea mine and the torpedo were perfected. With the development of the self-propelled Whitehead torpedo, there were many ready to say this meant the end of naval warfare as we had understood it. Nations would not dare to go to war when they risked losing every ship in the course of twenty-four hours! In practice the torpedo proved not so deadly and has certainly never been a factor in deterring nations from going to war.

When the machine gun was perfected in the last century, there were many ready to say this meant the end of warfare. They worked out that machine guns fired so many bullets a minute, that any nation could own a few hundred and a simple calculation showed an army wiped out in a matter of minutes! Again, experience showed that while machine-guns were murderous weapons, they would not deter any nation from war and in due course came the answer of the tank.

At the end of the nineteenth century the view was put forward that war between great industrial nations was "impossible" because they could not afford it. Huge conscript armies meant that industry and agriculture would be denuded; piling up the complicated weapons required for modern warfare would drain the resources of a nation to starvation point. In short, it was argued, any nation that went in for "total war" would very quickly become bankrupt, whether it was eventually the winner or loser, and no nation in its senses would deliberately bankrupt itself. The prophet of this school of thought was a Russian, I. S. Bloch, who produced many massive volumes packed with statistics on the inevitable results of another war between major European nations.

In the event, it was shown that inevitable bankruptcy and starvation



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were no more weapons to end war than machine guns. Bloch's estimate of the total expenditure of the nations in a war was about $20 millions a day. Admittedly he rather underestimated the rapidly increasing productivity of modern machinery.

So from gunpowder to poison gas the weapons to end war have failed to do so and simply made it more widespread.

The First Blow

Between the wars there were many ready to believe that the certainty of heavy bombing on cities would deter the nations from going to war again. The fallacy in this argument was, of course, that some nations believed they could get their blows in first. This is, perhaps, the fundamental flaw in the argument that the atom bomb will become such a devastating weapon that no one will dare to use it.

Agreements not to use certain weapons have proved equally ineffective—the reason the Germans did not use poison gas was not because they were worried about agreements, but because they did not think it would pay.

It is not surprising the world is worried about the atom bomb. Here the forces involved are so many times greater than those of the most powerful weapon of the past that the prospects of defence are remote. History suggests that fear has not been an effective deterrent. But each generation has the advantage that it can make its own history.

If You Wanted to Work in Moscow

By ALARIC JACOB

The problems confronting a young Russian about to leave school and start out in life are discussed here by Mr. Jacob, an English newspaperman who has just returned from 2½ years in Moscow; whether the factory bench will pay better than a white-collar job, whether to join the Communist Party or not.

Diplomats, doctors, builders are at present urgently needed.

IMAGINE you are a young man of ambition, but without "pull" of any kind (they call it "Blat" in Russia)—how would you plan your life?

First you could not do what many young people would do under Western capitalism—start a one-man business and expand it. In Russia one man can own a business but he cannot employ anyone to help him.

You could, therefore, never grow beyond your own personal capacity to repair shoes or repair radios.

Second, should you join the Communist Party or not? If you aim at an artistic, academic or scientific career you will probably decide not to join the Party. Leave all that to 5,000,000 other guys. For once a member, your life is no longer your own; your duty to the Party comes before your own convenience, and you are supposed to work where you are most needed, even if that entails being separated from your family.

A woman doctor I know has three times been invited to join the Party, and has each time refused because she prefers to work in a Moscow hospital. If she joined she might be ordered to Kamchatka, 6,000 miles away, and she would have to go.

There is a strong missionary flavor about the Party which is apt to frighten away talented people who are also worldly.

But if you are making a business or military career the Party will seem almost indispensable. During the war entry into the Party has been made as easy as possible for the soldier; for the factory worker it has always been smooth.

If you hope to rise into the $1,000 a month class as director of a first-class factory, or be a marshal of the Soviet Union (who receives $125 a week in pay and as much again in allowances), you will certainly enter the Party.

If you have been born in the provinces, Moscow will most likely be a powerful magnet for you, though you may decide that just now it is better to make your career away from the Big City, for there are 5,000,000 people there trying to live in an area intended for 2,000,000.

In any event, you cannot just go to Moscow and try your fortune. You need a permit. You can only live in the capital if you have a job awaiting you there, and even so there are few individuals, or families, who can hope for more than one room to themselves.

Still a Capital

Still, with all its discomfort, Moscow has the lure of any world capital. Even though Leningrad is better dressed and considers itself more "cultured," Moscow remains the objective of the Soviet Dick Whittington.

You will arrive there presumably with ten years' education behind you, concluding at the age of 17. The first seven years (compulsory) will have cost your parents nothing; the three optional years will have run to about $75 in all.

During that time you may have missed drafting into one of the Trade Schools, in which four million children are enrolled today. Born of necessity, these schools have fed the factories with young labor when the men were at the war—but at the cost of sacrificing much of the educational heritage granted by the Constitution.

The Director of Education told me recently that these Trade Schools had been a failure and should be discontinued as soon as possible.

They are boarding-schools which stress technical training at the expense of all-round education: they supply uniforms and rations above the ordinary and claim to offer a short cut to the factory director's chair. But in point of fact the demobilized soldier with a good record would be likely to beat any Trade School youngster to it.

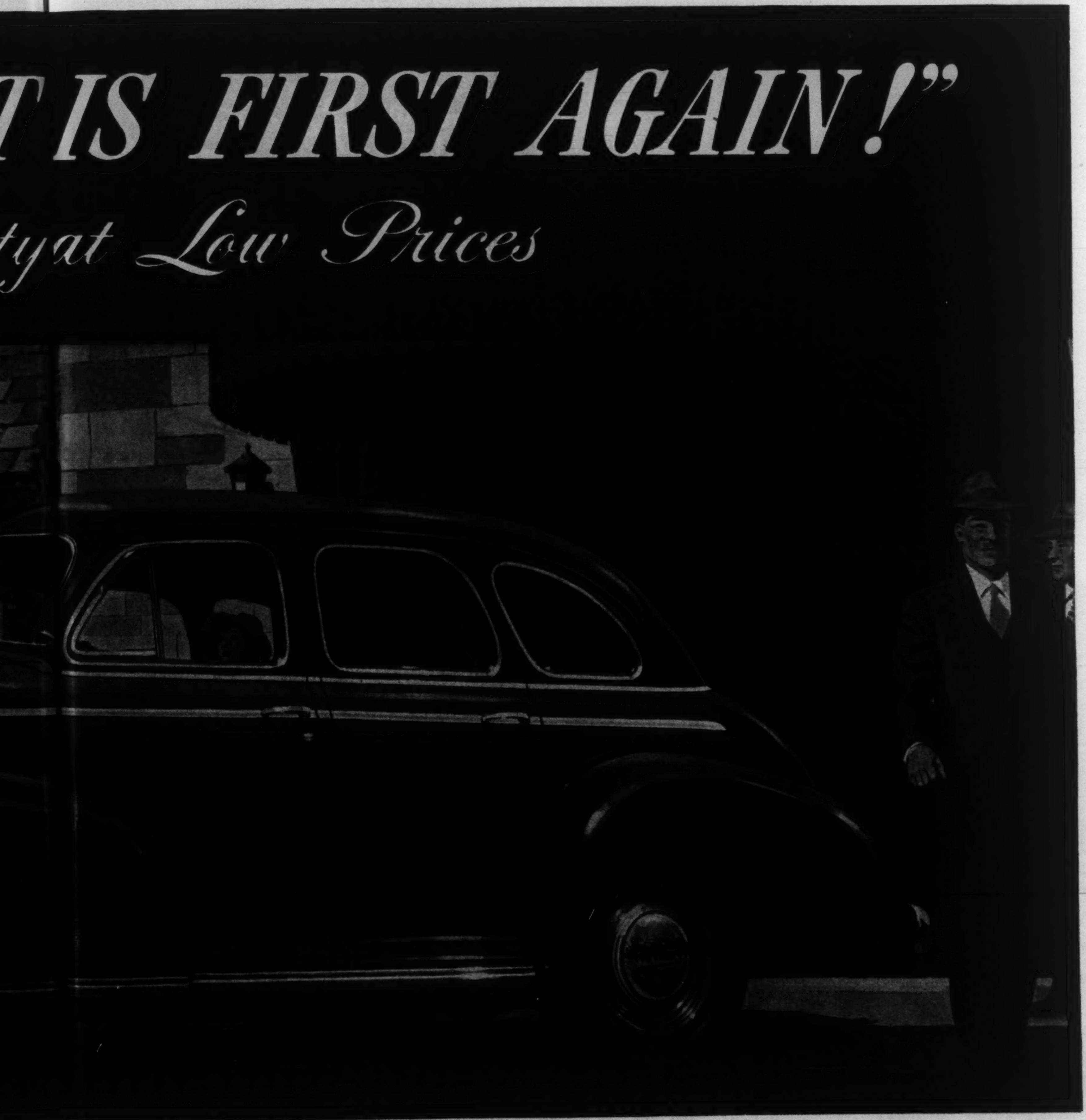
If you rule out the university, where it will take six years to graduate for an annual tuition fee of $90 (there are many scholarships), your quickest road to a good income will be via the factory bench rather than the white-collar job.

Shortage of Diplomats

Engineers, once so scarce, are now plentiful. Current shortages are these: Diplomats and foreign trade workers (a special school for diplomats has been opened); doctors; house-builders; furniture craftsmen (an enormous field here); electricians; specialists in industrial design for all the light industries still in their infancy.

The young Russian on his way up looks very like the poor young Scot in the same state—cleanly in his poverty, relying on rye bread as does the Scot on oatmeal, with the soldierly "know how" of making himself comfortable when "camping out."

Like all Russians, he has a Bohemian attitude towards a life which, today, is half discomfort and half striving for a better future.



and positive-action hydraulic brakes will bring you motoring enjoyment usually associated only with much higher priced cars.

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The New 1946

CHEVROLET

Happiness Can't Come From Introspection

By FRANCIS FOSTER

We, as individuals, hold the key to our own happiness and to unlock the door must look out upon the world with friendly, tolerant eyes. It is the spirit of opposition, criticism, intolerance and hate that blinds our vision and judgment. Not until we can stop ourselves from looking within can we give our distressed bodies the chance to function naturally and harmoniously — which means healthily, for introspection affects our physical functions and we become ill, obviously or otherwise.

IT does not require much observation to enable one to realize that seven out of ten people nowadays are submerged in unhappiness. If one were to take merely a surface view of things, one might be surprised at this phenomenon, considering the fact that the war is over. We all longed for peace, and now that we've got it at last and can relax, some of us just can't!

But the fact is that there is no more unhappiness in this country now than there was in 1938; there seems to be more only because the special happiness that we thought would come with peace has failed to materialize.

Have you ever been entirely happy? There is a fable of a king who was asked how many days of completely unalloyed happiness he could remember and who had finally to answer "None". That is the answer that practically every one of us would have to make.

Yet happiness is not a myth. Some people are able to be unfailingly happy: the trouble is that they live so obscurely, as a rule, that one never learns of them. And they are never vocal on the subject, for once one tries to analyze the cause of one's own happiness, it becomes endangered! And it is very doubtful whether such people would be able to give a recipe for happiness, for unless they have suffered unhappiness, they are not introspective enough to be able to name the secret.

The truth is that we look for happiness in entirely the wrong way and in the wrong things. We make it our sole aim in life. For whatever our ambition may be — whether it be to be rich or powerful, or wise, or famous, or holy — what we really want is the happiness that we think will result therefrom. We do not realize that nothing but ultimate disillusionment can result from material achievement: the adage, "Nothing succeeds like success", should be reworded, "Nothing fails like success"!

Anybody can test the truth of that by reviewing his own life. There may have been a time, for instance, when you looked forward to a certain holiday, quite sure that it would bring you complete happiness. Did it, in fact? Was even one complete day of it entirely happy? And were you, in any case, happy when it was over?

In the East they say that happiness is possible only to the desireless — not to those whose desires are sated or who have lost them on account of age, but to those who have conquered them. And in that idea, in fact, is a good clue to what happiness is, for it is quite certain that its opposite, unhappiness, is the result of unsatisfied desire of some kind, even be it merely a desire not to be unhappy!

Discontentment

Unhappiness, then, may be said to be due to discontentment, vague or otherwise. If it were not for discontent, we should not be forever questing for pleasure in one shape or another. We seek pleasures in order that we may be distracted. Distracted from what? From the consciousness of our discontent, of course. Yet we do not gain happiness from pleasure, for we cannot really enjoy pleasure unless we are already happy, and if we are already happy we don't need pleasure!

Are we any "forrarder" now in our search for the secret of happiness? Assuredly we are — if we know that it doesn't consist in what we thought it consisted — in satisfaction of desire. As a natural result of our wrong orientation to happiness, here we are now, in this new world in the making, asking each other helplessly, "Where do we go from here?" We are uneasy, if not disillusioned already to some degree, maybe feeling somewhat worn-out and flat and having little reserve of nervous energy or bodily strength to tide us over these difficult days.

It should be possible not to be affected by vague fears of the future, to be worried by deprivation, hardship and loss, and uneasy because of past mismanagement of ourselves and our lives.

If you are unhappy, there is only one person who can put you right, and that is yourself. Sympathy, medical attention, advice, etc., may help, but ultimately it is yourself who holds the key to your own happiness — and, in fact, to your own fate. And the way to open the door is to look outwardly on the world instead of inwardly on the self, to be buoyed by faith in the one thing that makes life tolerable — the potential rightness of all things, eventually, for men of goodwill.

Yield to Life

What we need to do above all is to yield ourselves to life, for it is the spirit of opposition, criticism, intolerance and hate that blinds our vision and judgment. If we can will ourselves into a state of surrender to the idea of Goodness — and we do not need to be religious to achieve this — then we shall find it easy to believe in, and to be made happy by, the idea that whatever happens to us is for our ultimate good.

Too frequently when we worry about the future, we forget that somehow we have survived all the hazards of the past. We can face the future with equanimity if we realize that the future is being fashioned for and by us here and now and that, therefore, it is we who are responsible for it.

When we look forward, or when we look back, or when we seek distraction in pleasure, we are actually running away, not from our present worries, but from ourselves. And we can't run away from ourselves, for we take ourselves with us — ourselves with all our worries and troubles. Instead of running away, we should stand and fight the temptation to do so.

One battle always suffices. But alone that is not sufficient, for the self ~~remains.~~ We have now to begin to learn to live outwards instead of inwards; we have to learn to be careless of ourselves and to look out upon the world with friendly, tolerant eyes. Not until we can stop ourselves from looking within can we give our distressed bodies the chance to function naturally and harmoniously — which also means healthily, for introspection affects our physical functions, and we become ill, obviously or otherwise.

And finally we have to realize that heaven lies within us, that it is not something to be gained tomorrow, but something to be gained today, or not at all. If a man cannot find heaven for himself in the present — or at least begin to find it — it is quite certain that he will never find it in the future, for he is making his own future now.

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How Russia "Manages" Nationalized Sport

By GERARD REEVES

Insight into the prestige of "nationalized" sport in Russia was afforded on the recent visit to Britain of a leading Russian football team—when its members were fed at the Russian Embassy to ensure that their training would not be "upset" by foreign foods. Strangest anomaly of the Russian system of "managing" athletics is this preferential treatment given crack athletes and individual stars, despite the Soviet's strongly expressed dislike of the "commercially organized" sport of other countries.

But Russians claim that their government-organized and supervised national sports program can be credited with popularizing wide participation in a variety of sports and with noticeably improving the national physique.

"P. O'D." on page 33 of this issue comments on the results of the Russian football matches in England.

THE visit of one of the leading Russian football teams to Britain has aroused interest in sport in Soviet Russia and many people are wondering how sport is managed in a country where it is "nationalized". The Russian team has been taking its meals at the Soviet Embassy in London. One can hardly imagine a British league team touring the continent being invited to take meals at the British Embassy so that their training should not be upset by "foreign" foods and this is the measure of the importance the Soviet authorities attach to their sport. The name of the visiting team, "Dynamo", also gives some clue to the organization of sport in the U.S.S.R. for Dynamo stands for the civil service. Sport is very largely run by trade unions and sports societies.

Athletics were one of the last things to be "nationalized" in Russia. Until 1929, sports and athletics were organized by physical culture councils which were set up after the Revolution by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. But these councils were advisory rather than executive bodies and there was little coordination between them. Thus while in some Republics a certain sport was encouraged, in another it might be prohibited, as boxing was in the Ukraine.

In 1929, the physical culture councils were made government bodies and over them the Central Executive Committee set up an "All-Union Council of Physical Culture" which became, in fact a "Ministry for Physical Culture." Further changes were made in 1936 when an "All-Union Physical Culture and Sports Committee" was set up. This body is responsible for the organization and management of sports and physical culture throughout Russia. It is not only responsible for the whole program from physical culture in the schools to the organization of great national sporting festivals, but also for the provisions of the equipment, playing fields and stadiums. The U.S.S.R. has undertaken a tremendous "playing field" program.

30,000 Sports Clubs

In pre-revolutionary Russia there were only about 20 sports clubs. Today there are about 30,000. In the Donbas coal mining area alone in 1939, there were 1,000 sports fields. There are scores of stadiums of various sizes, but few of them have covered stands, not even the great Moscow Dynamo Stadium which is larger than Wembley. This is not such a handicap for spectators as it might seem, for football in Russia is a summer game and the weather is reliable to a degree quite unknown in Britain.

Many of the stadiums and sports fields were destroyed by the Germans or badly damaged in the fighting. They have been put high on the priority list for restoration. Much of the clearing and rebuilding is being done by voluntary labor in "spare time". The Russian restoration plans call for a stadium and swimming pool in every large village and sports ground attached to every factory, collective and State farm and machine-tractor station.

The "All-Union" is the final authority on all forms of sport and physical culture, stimulates interest, decides policy and so on. The day-to-day details are attended to by numerous regional councils on which trade unions, sports societies and youth organizations are represented, the chairman of each council being provided by the "All-Union". A feature of each council is what may be called its "publicity department", responsible for encouraging and popularizing different sports. The work is largely done by popular sportsmen voluntarily and without payment.

The question of the payment of athletes and sportsmen is likely to be a thorny one if Russia gives up her "sporting isolation" and enters the international fields. Soviet writers express great dislike of the "commercially organized" sports of other countries and say there are no "professionals" in the U.S.S.R. It is true the only open professionals are the trained instructors of the various clubs — about 3,500 students a year graduate from the six national physical culture institutes every year. But Russian athletes and sportsmen are paid "broken time" which presumably would disqualify them as amateurs under the rules of many other countries. Crack teams and individual stars are looked after as well as in any country where sport is "capitalistic", and the big meetings are spectacularly organized. The exception to the "no professional rule" is in wrestling. Circus wrestlers who are paid are permitted to compete in the national championship as members of the Art Workers' Union.

As might be expected in nationally organized sport, there are many "departments" concerned with special aspects, such as personnel departments, research departments, stadium and sports ground maintenance departments and so on. It is interesting to find chess and draughts departments. Chess is probably the most popular game in Russia. The score board for the national chess championship in Moscow is said to be more elaborate than the famous cricket score board at Sydney and throughout the war running commentaries on the games have been broadcast for the benefit of soldiers. The championships attract great numbers of spectators and excite interest not less than a Test rubber in England.

The emphasis in the U.S.S.R. is on playing games and partaking in athletics, rather than in watching. Football is probably the most popular outdoor game, but a greater variety of sports than in other countries have big followings. This is explained partly by the great size of the country and also by climate and temperament. Swimming, tennis, skating, skiing, boxing, wrestling and horsemanship are all organized. Shooting, parachute jumping and gliding are included in physical culture and sport which incidentally, are compulsory for the first two years at all university courses. As one might expect, entry to all sports is free and equipment and expenses are paid for.

The Russians claim that the sports program has been amply justified by the improved physique of the people which can already be measured. The average height and weight of both school-children and recruits to the army have very appreciably increased since 1925. Athletics, of course, may not be the only reason for this — physical culture without improved diet would probably have been wasted.

A Christmas to remember...

THIS year, the beautiful old Yuletide sentiment—"peace on earth"—means something far more real to most of us than it did at any previous Christmas... In this ever-memorable year of 1945, peace is a dearly won and precious acquisition we know we must treasure vigilantly... And so, as the lights of this inspiring Christmas twinkle at our hearthsides, as carolers sing their joyous roundelays and community trees gleam with friendliness, our nation hopefully, confidently and resolutely faces the opportunity to shape its destiny.

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To Emily Carr Art and Writing Were Twins

By THOMAS C. DALY

For those who saw the recent Exhibit of Emily Carr's paintings, some of which were reproduced in Saturday Night, the artist's work speaks for itself. Which is just how Emily Carr herself would have it.

In this article, Mr. Daly compares her writing and painting. Her work, both painted and "worded," he declares have one mainspring; the desire to express the force underlying all things and to communicate to others the feelings nature inspired in her. Further insight into her aims will be found in Emily Carr's soon-to-be-published biography.

EMILY CARR'S books never quite fit into the accustomed moulds of essays, or short stories, or personal memoirs. This seems to have bothered some people who choose their reading fare from habit, and seem suspicious of new flavors and unorthodox dishes. I have even heard it argued that Emily Carr's writing is "very nice, but you can't call it great, because she never seems to be able to handle anything longer than a few pages." The same might be said of Walt Whitman— or Aesop. The fact is, of course, that neither Aesop nor Whitman nor Emily Carr was aiming at length. Their qualities are of another sort.

In Emily Carr's case, these qualities are best understood by comparing her writing with her painting. She herself referred to her painting and writing as "twins." She used words as boldly and deftly as strokes of paint. Her writings are in the form of concise, penetrating sketches, each complete in itself and neatly framed in its own design. Reading one of her books is like rambling through a room in an art gallery. Each contains a collection of separate and detached pictures, and we are not impelled hurriedly from one to another by considerations of suspense or plot or chronology. Instead, we are at liberty to savor each picture individually, and go back to it again as an entity in itself when we have seen the entire show.

Although each written sketch is distinct, and can stand alone, the reader can sense behind them all, as behind the paintings, a common, unified conception of the world that gave birth to these separate experiences. This is somewhat analogous to the way we come upon Emerson's conception of Nature in reading his essays. To Emerson, knowledge of Nature is not achieved by logical deduction so much as by revelation, or "insight," as if a veil were drawn away from our eyes, so that we see Nature in a new way. Consequently, his essays are not built up in logical sequence but consist of a series of separate flashes of insight, recorded side by side. On their surface these "insights" may not seem to have any logical connection, any more than an oak and a pine tree have. But, like the oak and the pine, they are inevitably and closely linked by the immutable forces and laws of Nature, which it is man's purpose in life to get to know.

This similarity between Emerson and Emily Carr is all the more interesting since we find that Emerson and Walt Whitman, who was in a way a spiritual protege of Emerson's, were two of Emily's favorite authors and used to travel everywhere with her in her caravan-trailer. Even on a subject as close to her heart as art, she found that of all the writers she knew Emerson most nearly expressed her views. Once, in explaining what she meant by art, she read from his book "How to see Modern Pictures." The passage she was most interested in dealt with the "something plus" beyond the literary content of a picture that distinguishes it as a great work of art. Here are Emerson's words:

" . . . This something plus is born of the artist's attempt to express the force underlying all things. It has to do with life itself: the push of sap in the spring, heave of muscles, quality of love, quality of protection etc. . . Whatever the subject to be translated, whether river, mountain, bird, flower, fish or animal, the artist at the moment of painting it must feel its very nature, which, by the magic of his art, he transfers into his own work to remain forever, affecting all who see it with the same sensations he experienced when executing it. It is in expressing the 'felt nature' of the thing, then, that the artist becomes the mouthpiece of the universe of which he is a part. . ."

"Mouthpiece of Universe"

Anyone stepping into a room full of Emily Carrs will feel at once the impact of a tremendous force. In all her finest work she communicates directly to the onlooker the feelings that nature inspired in her. In a very real sense she was a "mouthpiece of the universe," and it is the tremendously vivid philosophical content, among other things, that makes her work, both painted and "worded," stand out so far above most other Canadian art and literature.

Her celebrated painting "Scorned as Timber, Beloved of the Sky," even in its title, portrays a whole view of life. She sees Nature, like herself, as "loving everything terrifically", and cherishing alike the strong and the weakling child. Here was the same "quality of protection" which had moved her to paint the "Totem Mother" at Kitwancool; the same communion between earth and heaven that she expressed with such airy lightness and delicacy in the companion piece "Trees in the Sky".

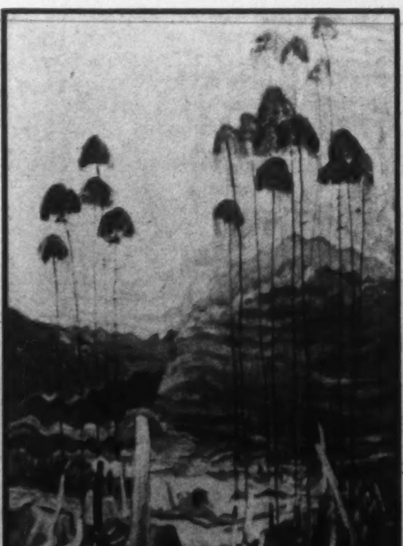
"Zunoqua of the Cat Village" embodies a philosophical concept of a different kind. Working upon an actual incident, Emily Carr's imagination has heightened her experience into a representation of awe and terror such as the Indians must have felt in the presence of the dreaded spirit, Zunoqua. It is a sort of Indian equivalent of "Thou God Seest Me."

But one of the things Emily Carr portrayed most strongly was the concept of Eternity. It is symbolized everywhere in her work: in the majesty of the pillared tree trunks, in the constant surge of nature's ebb and flow, in the ageless dignity of the totems and in the boundless sweep of the sea.

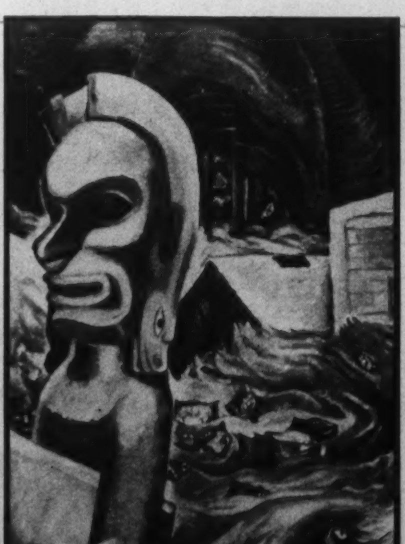
As she grew older, she concerned herself less and less with the paraphernalia of time, and after 1912 she dated very few of her paintings. When in later years people used to urge her to recall as many of the dates as possible, she used to scold them for bothering her about such details. What matter to her *when* they were done? It was the *doing* of them that counted. She did not like the missionaries of man-made haste to come chapter-and-versing into her ageless world. It is only the transient elements of life that magnify days and years into undue prominence. What did years matter to her pictures? They were eternal experiences, not moments.

Just to settle the argument, though, she might well have stuck her tongue in her cheek, her brush in her hand, and, with apologies to her Indians, dated them all "IPOO" (Klee Wyck). For her work belongs to any time and all time. In real Art, "ancient" and "modern" vanish.

Photos, Courtesy Emily Carr Trust



Trees in the Sky



Zunoqua of the Cat Village

Big stir in British Parliament! But it was in the kitchens of the House of Commons where this year's Christmas puddings were being made. No bowl was big enough to hold the ingredients, so they mixed them on the table.

Merry Christmas

Whaling Expedition to Help Feed Europe

By MURRAY OULTON

The cessation of whaling since 1939 has brought the world's stocks of fats and oils to a very low level and a vessel has recently left Teeside bound for South Georgia, the chief rendezvous of whale ships in the Southern Ocean. Not only are large quantities of whale oil, largely used in the production of margarine, needed for Europe, but elaborate machinery has been fitted to this floating factory for the dehydration of whale meat. This is an Anglo - Norwegian venture.

Stockton-on-Tees.

A FACTORY has recently left the Tees in a hurry. What's more it is a floating factory, and it is bound for the other side of the world. Its destination is one of the bleakest outposts of Empire, South Georgia, a dependency of the Falklands, lying in the heart of the wastes of the Southern Ocean.

Her voyage is of the utmost urgency. Every day is precious, because she is on a mission directly concerned with the feeding of Europe.

For the past 25 years or so whales have been one of the most important sources of fats in the world. But since 1939 whaling has almost come to a standstill. Sir Ben Smith says that the world is short of fats and oils—500,000 tons below normal stocks, largely due to the cessation of whaling.

Before the war whale oil was largely used in the production of margarine, and there could be no better material, for the leviathan suffers from no known disease. More of it is used in the manufacture of soap, and everybody knows there is not so much of that about as we would like.

This floating factory is also out to make an experiment. Large shipments are to be made of dehydrated whale meat, which is said to be extremely valuable as food. It has a very high protein content and is very digestible.

Whale meat was being eaten in England in the days of King John, when it was regarded as something of a delicacy. It has long been canned and sold in America, and whale meat has for years been one of the staple foods of the Japs. During the war it has been eaten in quantities in Newfoundland, and the Norwegians are also fond of it. If the magnificent physique of Norwegian whale-men is anything to go by there is nothing much wrong with whale steak.

24 Whales a Day

For the purpose of handling whale meat for dehydration, elaborate machinery has been fitted on this ocean-going factory. It will be able to handle 24 blue whales a day, and the meat of a day's catch is equal to that provided from a thousand to fifteen hundred head of cattle.

This remarkable floating factory is known as the Southern Venturer, and she is the biggest ship yet built on the Tees. She and a sister ship are part of the program of reconstruction of the Anglo-Norwegian whaling industry. The Southern Venturer is reckoned to be worth a million and a quarter pounds. She carries a crew of 400, including factory workers. Her master, Captain H. Nielson, is Norwegian; three of the officers are British and two Norwegian, and all the engineers are British, and so are two-thirds of the crew. Before the war much of the capital of the whaling industry was British, although then Norwegian personnel predominated.

The Southern Venturer, is, as mentioned, bound for South Georgia. This is the chief rendezvous of the whale ships in the Southern Ocean. It is a lonely island, with magnificently impressive scenery, snowy peaks towering to 8,000 feet, their slopes furrowed with gorges filled with stupendous glaciers. It is probably a fragment of a once huge land mass now vanished, perhaps an extension of South America.

The chief settlement is Grytviken on the north coast, where there is a scientific research laboratory studying whales. Life, as may be imagined, is not very exciting there. But the whaling companies maintain a good movie theatre, and there is plenty of sport in the way of ski-ing and football.

There is one woman on board the Southern Venturer. She is the wife of Major Sleurot, who has been magistrate and chief civil administrator of South Georgia since 1942.

After reaching the island, the Southern Venturer will put to sea again, accompanied by 10 whale catchers, either new ships or vessels reconditioned after naval work. These handy vessels are of about 250 tons, and can turn very quickly and travel at a speed of 12 to 15 knots. Even the powerful bulk of the blue whale, with its magnificent swimming powers, cannot cope with that.

In the course of a season a big factory ship can handle 1,200 blue whales of from 100 to 150 tons. Some have been known to grow to 170 tons. Factory ships haul them aboard up slipways. After the long respite due to the war it is expected that the whales will have increased in numbers.

Oils and fats are vital to the recovery of Europe, and, therefore, by international agreement, the season has been extended a month, and will be from November 24 to March 24. Vital as is oil, some check on the slaughter of whales is essential if their numbers are not to be reduced to danger points. The British and Norwegian Governments have agreed that this season no more than 16,000 blue whales or 32,000 fin whales, which are smaller, may be caught.

The whaling industry is of supreme importance to the Falklands and their dependencies, their prosperity being bound up with it.

• •

FINIS

I THINK when we have citified the earth
And raised the voice of silence to a shout,
We will lie down beside the grave of mirth
To eat the worms of mockery and doubt.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

"FISHING THROUGH THE ICE." As painted for Carling's by H. W. McCrea, O.S.A.

This picture is one of a series being painted for Carling's by famous Canadian artists on the subject of conservation of Canada's natural assets.

★A full colour reproduction, without advertising and suitable for framing, will be sent to each member of The Carling Conservation Club upon request to Dept. (B3), The Carling Breweries Limited, Waterloo, Ontario.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

The Manner Of The Commercial; About "Music For Canadians"

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

WITHOUT much difficulty one could gather up considerable support for the views expressed in Ottawa recently by Bishop G. A. Wells, then Chaplain of the Fleet, in the matter of radio "commercials." According to the Ottawa *Evening Journal* the Bishop told a gathering at a church bazaar that "generally speaking radio plays an objectionable part in the education of our children. It sets up a false standard —glamor and allure. You are told that if you wash your stockings regularly with a certain kind of soap you will be glamorous. Talk about appealing to morons!"

Mind you, in the past ten years there has been a great improvement in radio "commercials." Regulations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, plus objections raised by the listeners, plus an improvement in the taste of copywriters or sponsors have cleaned up a lot of sales talk on the air, wiped out a lot of silly repetition, and given us many more friendly, honest and simple commercial presentations.

Among those who are supposed to be authorities in the world of radio there is a surprising lack of agreement as to what constitutes a good "commercial." Some radio advertising men are satisfied with the old theory that constant repetition of a product's name, and its slogan, will do the trick. Others, of a more modern school, go for bells, railway whistles or foghorns simulating the name of the product. The jingle school is still with us. Hope and Benny use the comic approach. Fibber McGee sells with homely philosophy.

There are all kinds of people, with temperaments that respond to all sorts of stimuli, but, for my money, give me the straightforward commercial announcements of programs like "The Family Hour" (sponsored by the Prudential Co.); "Singing Stars of Tomorrow," (sponsored by the York Knitting Mills Ltd.); or "Music for Canadians," (sponsored by Tip Top Tailors).

Despite all the jokes written about radio sponsors, "Music for Canadians" is one show where the sponsor doesn't interfere with the program. Up to now he hasn't attended a rehearsal or been present at a broadcast. He hasn't asked that his favorite songs be sung or played. He has left the whole production to experienced radio producers who are grateful to have found a sponsor like him.

On several scores one would have to give high marks to "Music for Canadians." It is a well rehearsed program. It is given 12 hours of serious rehearsal, which is considerably more than most Canadian radio programs. Johnny Wayne, who is co-writer for "The Johnny Home Show," writes the "commercials" and he writes with a down-to-earth simplicity that is refreshing. With a talented musical conductor, Samuel Hersenhoren, a narrator of long experience in radio, J. Frank Willis, an orchestra made up of skilled musicians, and a singer, Evelyn Gould, who is undoubtedly a "comer," how could this program miss winning friends?

About Evelyn Gould

When "Music for Canadians" was renewed on the Dominion network for its second season, the sponsors did a clever thing in offering a higher fee to its solo artist, if she would give exclusive service, so far as regular radio broadcasts are concerned, to this one program. Such a plan has genuine merit. It not only allows a singer to give special attention to the songs she will sing on one program but it protects the sponsor from the danger of having a star appear on other programs too often during the week.

Evelyn Gould is dark, petite and 20 years old. She has been out of high school only two years. She began singing at the age of four and at six made her first public appearance in an amateur show. By the time she was ten she had given many public appearances and was also a tap dancer of considerable ability.

Entering high school at the age of 13 she began to take her singing seriously. A high school teacher offered encouragement and guidance and soon Evelyn took the lead in all the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas produced during her term at Harbord Collegiate in Toronto.

She took her first singing lessons at the age of 16, studying with Madame Gedeonoff. In 1943 she won first place in a singing competition in which singers from every high school in Toronto entered. This brought her to the attention of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and Sir Ernest MacMillan invited her to be the orchestra's guest artist. She sang so well she was invited for a second performance in the following season.

Miss Gould was still a high school student when she began her radio career. She won the first prize of one thousand dollars on the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" program. Here was her biggest national triumph so far. With a thousand dollar scholarship in her purse she went to the Juilliard Graduate School of Music in New York. She also studied at the Academy of Vocal Arts in Philadelphia. At present she is studying in New York with the famed Maria Kurenko who was here recently on the Trans-Canada network with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra "Pop" concert.

To be in Toronto for her week-end rehearsals and broadcast for "Music for Canadians" Evelyn must fly from New York every Friday night and leave again by plane Sunday midnight or Monday morning.

A Clutch of Artists

After more than 20 years of hard work, long hours practicing and playing his violin and conducting the major radio orchestras of the country, Samuel Hersenhoren last week reached a high pinnacle of his career when he was guest conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra on one of its Friday night "Pop" concerts.

Hersenhoren is a native Canadian. He studied on the continent for several years and began his radio career as a youngster. He has conducted such well-known shows as "Our Canada," "Carry On Canada," "Comrades In Arms," and "Fighting

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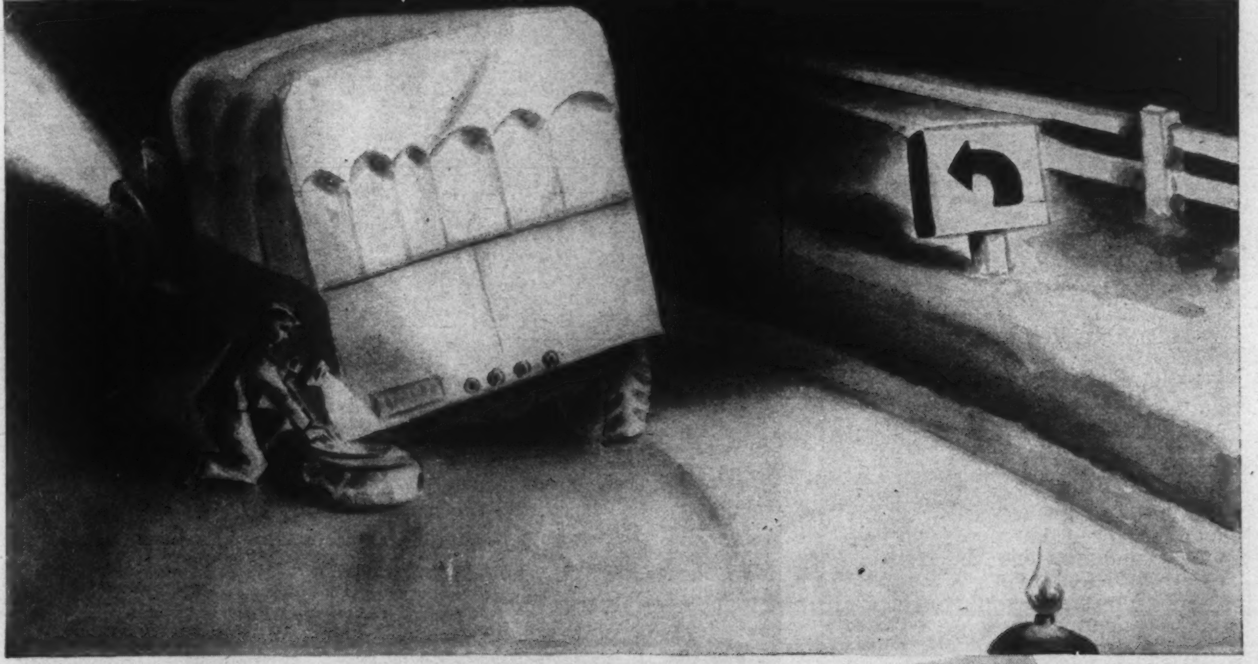

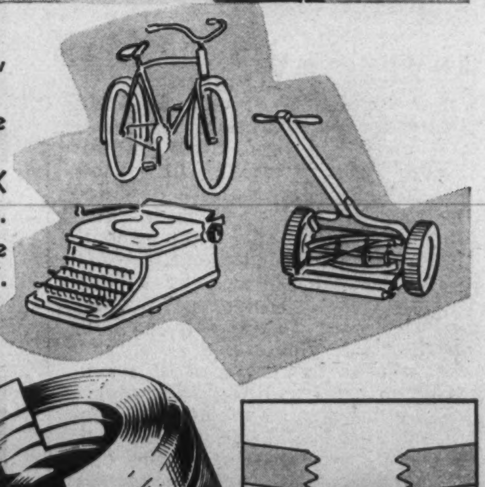

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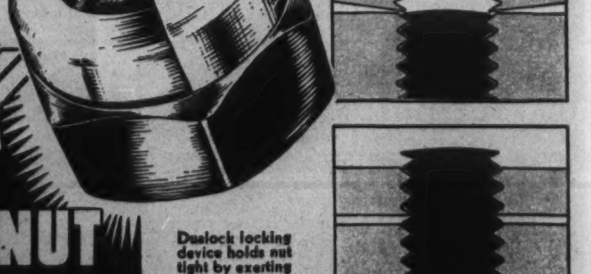

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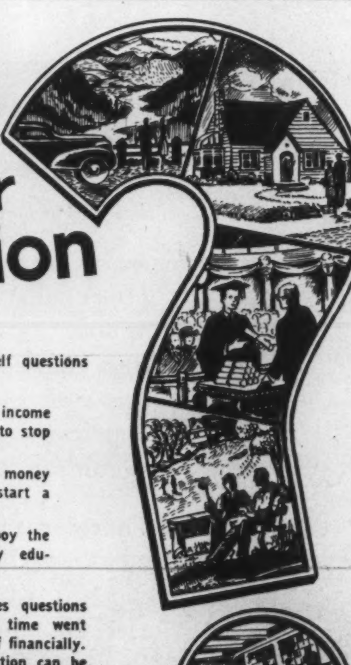

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Navy," and many documentary shows presented by CBC, as well as several Victory Loan shows. For the past two seasons he has been guest conductor at Toronto's Promenade Symphony Concert series. Mr. Hersenhoren is an accomplished violinist, in which capacity he is associated with Kathleen Parlow and the Parlow String Quartette.

Among the 40 members of the "Music For Canadians" orchestra will be found more than the average number of stars in their own right. For example, Leo Barkin, distinguished piano soloist, is the pianist and makes frequent solo appearances. Concert-master is Harold Sumberg. Cliff McKay of the "Happy Gang" occupies a seat in the sax section as does Bert Niosi, well-known Canadian band-leader. Bob Gimby, also of the "Happy Gang", popular with the dance crowd and a talented man with a trumpet is a member of the orchestra. Other members are Gordon Day, flautist; Maude Craig, harpist; Philip Spivak, cellist; Morris London, trumpet.

The Admirable Willis

Narrator for "Music for Canadians" is J. Frank Willis, who is also Supervisor of Feature Broadcasts for the CBC. He has had one of the most interesting careers of any artist in Canadian radio. Born and brought up in Nova Scotia he attended Kings College school and Kings University, where he acted, wrote, sang, debated, did the art work for the school magazine and majored in history and English.

Then he went to New York to study art. Many Willis paintings have been exhibited throughout the United States. He is an associate of the Academy of Oil and Water Color Painters. After a period in the United States he returned to Halifax where he set up a studio of his own, and when he wasn't in dramatics he continued with his painting. From playwriting to radio was his next step. His "Atlantic Nocturne" soon became one of the most popular broadcasts across Canada.

The first time I heard Willis was during the Moose River mine disaster when he was on the air for 92 broadcasts in 94 hours describing the hour-by-hour drama of the trapped miners, to an excited audience in every part of Canada and the United States.

Willis's "The Quiet Victory" received the 1942 top award for the best war effort program of the year at the Columbus, Ohio, Radio Institute. His "Comrades in Arms", "Carry On, Canada", "Portrait of a Woman" and almost endless other national programs have won for him an enviable national position in radio.

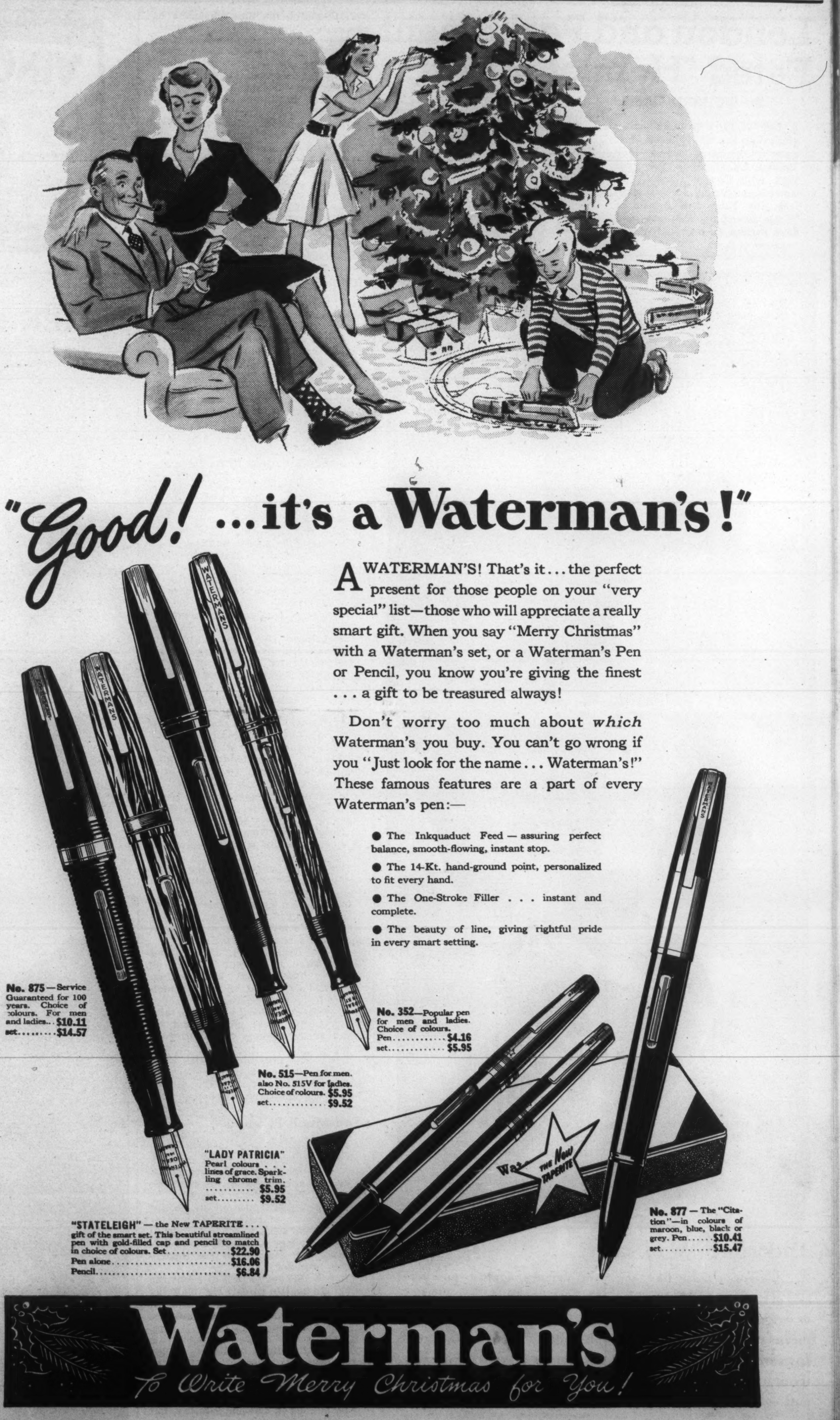
Personally, he is dark-complexioned, with long thick jet-black hair, mustache to match. Off the air he converses in a deep quiet voice. His hobbies are reading poetry and building model ships. Incidentally, he is an accomplished actor. He played small parts with Sir Martin Harvey and character leads with the Florence Glossop-Harris Shakespearean Repertory Company of London, England.

The Announcer

Announcer for "Music for Canadians" is a Westerner. He is Stanley Ornest. Sammy Kaye, the band leader, is responsible for persuading Ornest to enter radio. Six years ago Ornest was blowing a saxaphone and clarinet in New York. At the outbreak of war he returned to Canada and joined the Canadian service. Discharged for medical reasons he embarked on a radio career with CKOV, Kelowna, as news and sports editor.

In 1942 he moved to Vancouver where he was known as "the voice of Vancouver". He announced everything on the air from symphony to swing, broadcast news and did dramatic narration and acting. In a program originating from Vancouver's Stanley Park he was announcer. He was master of ceremonies in three Victory Loan drives in Vancouver, announcing such stars as Jack Benny, Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck.

Ornest is five feet, eight inches, tall, has dark wavy hair, weighs 147 pounds, is 27 years old and single. Originally an Edmontonian, he now calls Toronto his home town.



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To Write Merry Christmas for You!

London and Parliament Feted "Hamlet" of 13

By RICHARD CASTLE

A boy of 13, with such acting genius as has rarely been seen even in polished actors, took London by storm in the year 1804, with Covent Garden and Drury Lane vying for his services, the King and Prince of Wales among his audiences and even Parliament being adjourned because of him.

AN ACTING genius who played "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "Richard III" at Drury Lane and Covent Garden when he was 13, burst upon London on December 1, 1804.

Pitt adjourned the House of Commons so that M.P.s could go to see him. The King and the Prince of Wales greeted him, and troops had to be called out to control crowds who besieged the theatres where he appeared.

The prodigy's name was William Henry West Betty. He was the son of an Irish doctor.

He went on the stage when he was 11, and had earned a fortune before he retired at the age of 33, his wild genius burned out after a fury of acting such as the world has rarely seen.

Betty was born on September 13, 1791, at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and was taken by his parents to live at Ballinahinch, County Down.

When he was seven he could speak fiery, romantic passages from "Henry VIII", and Home's great play, "Douglas".

He was taken to see Mrs. Siddons in Belfast and was so impressed that he told his parents he would die if he could not go on the stage.

His father took him to the manager of a Belfast theatre, who called his prompter, Hough, to talk to the boy.

Hough declared he would like to take in hand the wild, untutored genius of Betty.

The boy soon developed, his uncanny mind more retentive, it seemed, than a photographic plate.

When he was 11 he played Osman in an adaptation of Voltaire's "Zaire" in Belfast.

Confidence of a Man

Critics declared that though he was still an infant he spoke, acted, and moved with the confidence of any man.

Only five days after his debut he played Young Norval in "Douglas", and then caused a sensation by playing Romeo with such impulse and passion that he had his audience alternating between tears and wild applause.

He was booked for nine performances at Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, in November 1803, playing in four different dramas, including "Hamlet", and "King John". He learned the part of Hamlet in three hours!

He went on tour to Waterford, Cork, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and on August 13, 1804, Macready, father of the actor, engaged him to play four nights in Birmingham.

He took the city by storm. The engagement was extended to nine nights, and every record in the theatre's history was shattered.

From that engagement Betty earned £600 yet he spent his days romping with other boys in the street.

Graham, the Drury Lane impresario, offered him an engagement of seven nights.

But Macready, realizing the drawing power of this child genius, said the terms were not good enough.

While Drury Lane quibbled, Covent Garden jumped in with an offer of 50 guineas a night for 12 nights, with one night's benefit performance.

So, on December 1, 1804, young Betty came to Covent Garden as Selim in "Barbarossa". He was then 13. After one night he had London at his feet.

Crowds stormed the theatre, and many people were crushed and injured as the soldiers fought to keep order.

Betty was presented to the King and the Prince of Wales; he published his life story—at 13!—and it sold by the thousands of copies.

Too Much Feasting

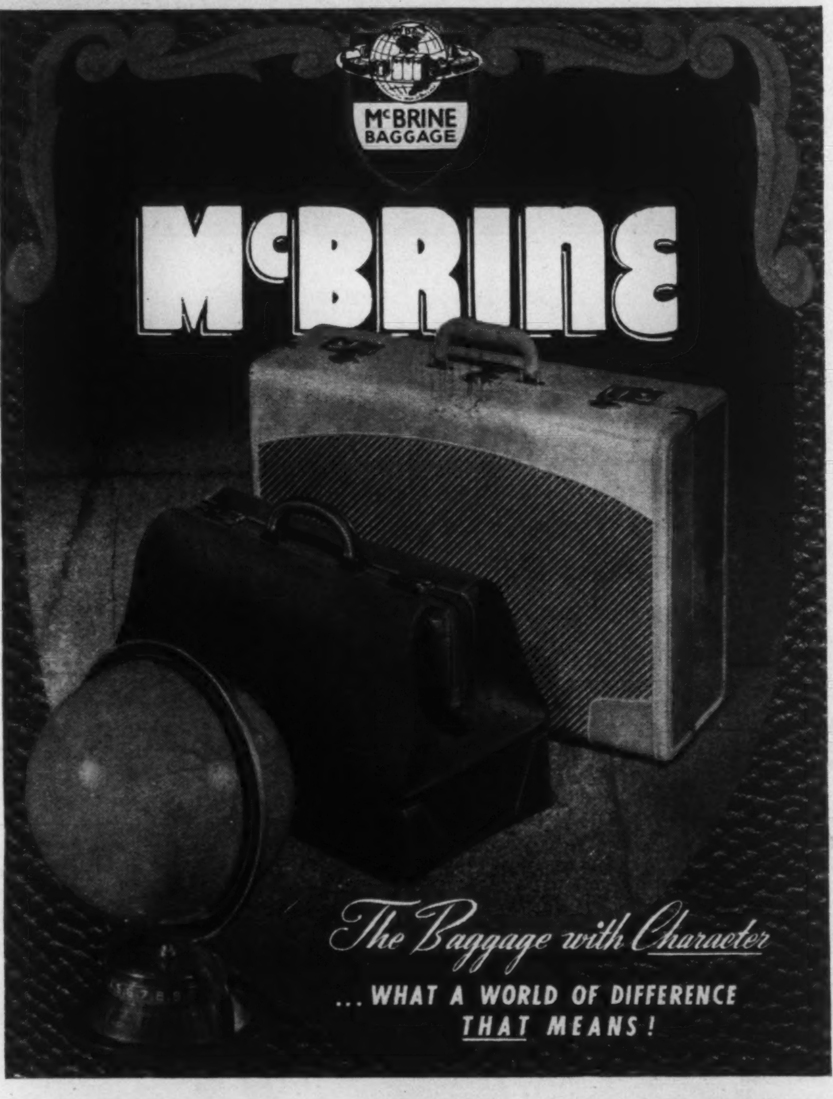
He was petted and fêted, so much so that he became ill with stomach ache, through too much feasting, and London waited anxiously to read the daily bulletins that were issued.

His last appearance as an "infant prodigy" was at Bath in 1808. After this he went back to school, entering Christ's College, Cambridge, and forbidding any mention of the theatre in his presence.

But in 1812 he decided to adopt the stage as his life career. He made his new debut at Bath, and then returned to Covent Garden. But somehow the genius had gone.

He was now a fine, competent actor, but the fiery brilliance of his childhood was missing. In 1824, at the age of 33, he made his farewell appearance at Southampton.

Fifty years later, on August 24, 1874, he died in London, wealthy, but practically forgotten.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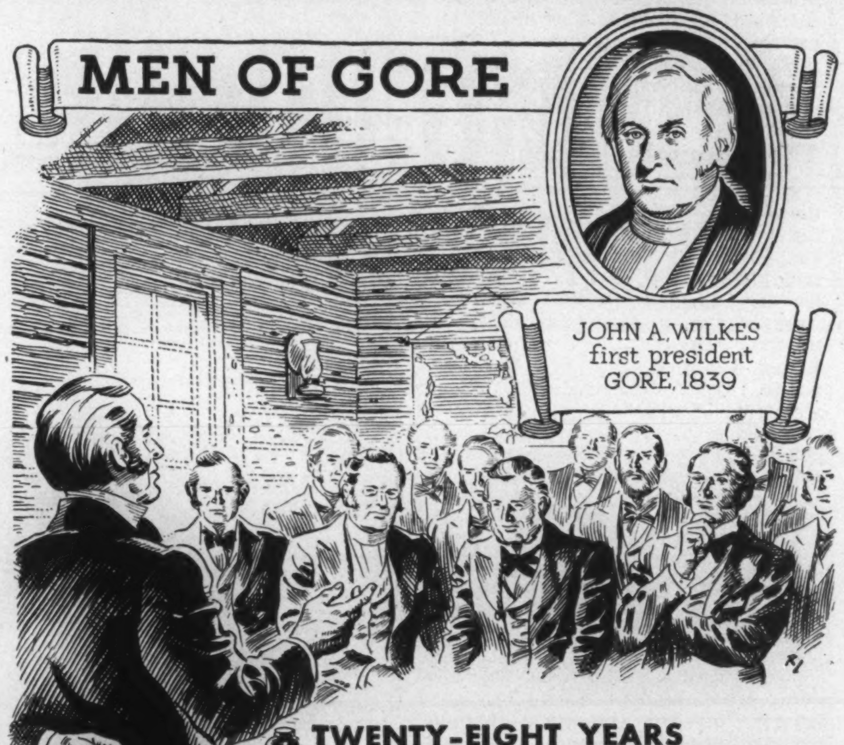

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS BEFORE CONFEDERATION

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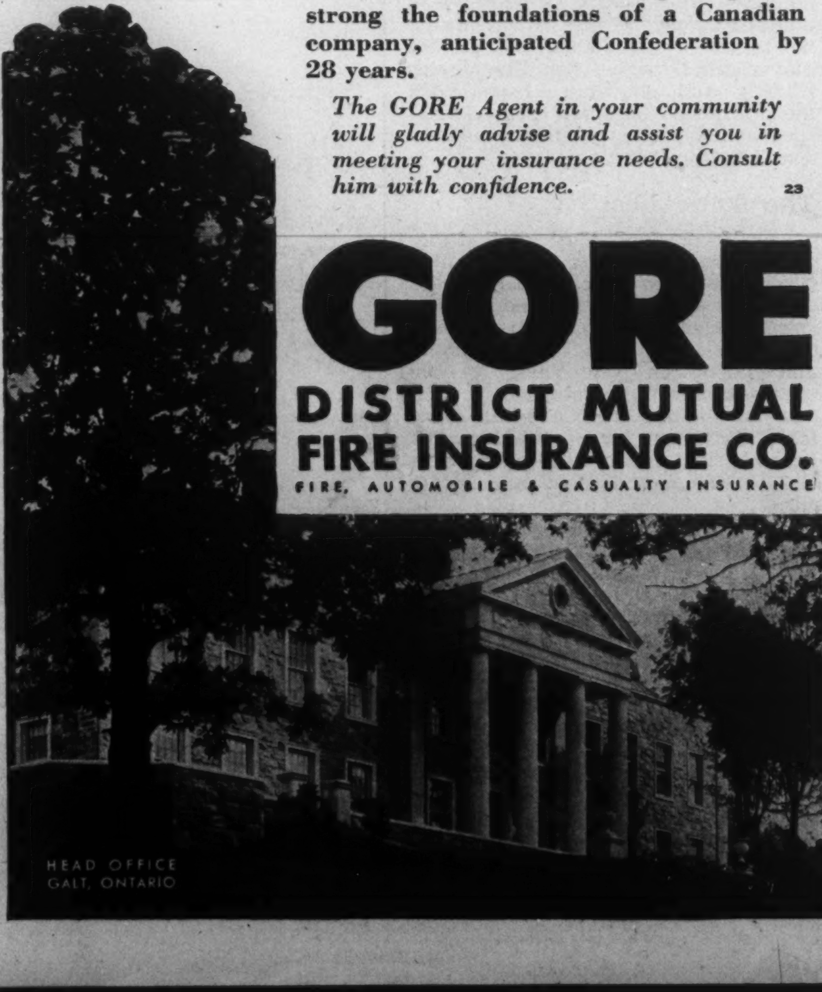

THE LONDON LETTER

Labor Control of Investments May Scare the Poor Investor

By P. O'D.

SOMETIME during the next few weeks the Government is going to bring in a Bill setting up a National Investment Board. The business of the Board will be, as the name suggests, to control investments, to say into what things not only public money, but private as well may be put, to establish "priorities" in fact. The Bill is expected before Christmas.

Not unnaturally people are rather worried about it—even those of us for whom it is largely an academic question. Everyone likes occasionally to figure out what he would do with his money, if he should ever have any to invest, and the thought of being told what to do with it is depressing. One might as well just blow it—supposing of course that one could find anything to blow it on, something not requiring coupons. In these days of austerity it is difficult even to waste money. What really is the good of the stuff?

This idea of controlling investment is not a new thing, not a sudden brain-wave on the part of our Socialist rulers. It was a plank in their election platform, but the platform was so full of planks that few people paid very much attention to this one—possibly because most of the people with money to invest had little idea that they would ever stub their toes on it. Now they know. They are discovering that Socialists really mean what they say.

Just what effect such official control over investments would have on the share market and on the flow of funds to British industry, I must leave to the experts to decide. If even the experts know! Certainly they don't seem to agree about it. Some take the gloomy view that the free movement of money is essential, and that such restriction will have a disastrous effect. Others airily wave it aside as so much political window-dressing, like the nationalization of the Bank of England, and just as little likely to have any serious effect on business.

As usual, the truth is probably somewhere between these divergent opinions. There can be no doubt that the Government means to steer money, if it can, into those industries which need it most in the national interest; and no one can say that this is an altogether wrong idea. But there can also be no doubt that the thought of having a Socialist board say what he may or may not do with his money is frightening the investor.

No one is so easily frightened as the man with money to invest, and that is the very last thing any government should wish to do to him now. On second thought he may think it best to keep his money in the old oak chest. And that would be bad for everybody.

Worried Minister of Health

In the House of Commons the other day an acidulous Tory critic said of the Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, that when he was in opposition he used to roar like a lion, but that now he squeaked like a mouse.

The description was not kind and not altogether accurate. Mr. Bevan still roars, but not with the old carefree sonority. He roars now like a very worried old lion, who has got himself all tangled in the nets, and is roaring to keep his courage up. How he must long for some friendly mice to come and gnaw a way out for him!

Housing is going badly—how badly is obvious from some of the expedients that Mr. Bevan has recently suggested. He told a building conference in London a few days ago that he was trying to get one or two of the great cities to erect high buildings in the country for the overflow of their population.

"We have to find a way of avoiding the urban sprawl," said Mr. Bevan, "to find some way of associating the amenities of the countryside with those of urban life. The only way is to build vertically."

Mr. Bevan went on to say that "no one complains that the scene is spoilt by a lovely church steeple that dominates the scene for miles around. If these high buildings are architecturally seemly, there is no reason why they should be an eyesore."

If a Norman tower, why not a block of flats? If you find it impossible to build bungalows, why not build skyscrapers? A Minister must surely be getting into a desperate state of mind when he talks rubbish of this sort. This is sad roaring indeed.

The Moscow Dynamos

Englishmen have taught the rest of the world so well how to play games, that the pupils are now very often a good deal better than their teachers. American golfers come over and collect our championships whenever they feel like acquiring a few more. In Paris a couple of nights ago a little Frenchman, whom hardly anyone in this country had ever heard of, proceeded to hand out a masterful trouncing to the British flyweight champion, Jackie Paterson.

Just now we have here a Russian football team—"footer" not Rugby—which has been going through British league sides like so much quicksilver. Against Cardiff City, at Cardiff, they won 10 to 1. This in spite of the fact that the Welsh spectators rose up and sang at them. But you can't frighten Russians that way. They do quite a bit of singing themselves.

The Moscow Dynamos—so they modestly name themselves—are a really-first-class team. They are fast and clever and play beautiful football, and they go all out the whole time. Perhaps the knowledge that back home in Moscow the Kremlin might take a very grim view of failure has something to do with it. But the fact remains that they are very good indeed, and have deserved their victories. They have everywhere been given a great reception.

Characteristically, British teams and their followers seem to attach very little importance to these international matches. So far as they are concerned, such games are mere exhibitions. If the visitors win—well, good luck to them! It is very nice that they should. It will encourage the poor blighters.

"Gee whiz
there goes the last one"

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Kansas Editor Who Became An Unelected Elder Statesman

A MAN FROM KANSAS, by David Hinshaw. (Allen, $3.75.)

AT a time when political gospellers were rousing Kansas under the Populist banner the Editor of the Emporia *Gazette* wrote an editorial entitled What's The Matter With Kansas. It was a piece of sustained satire and invective, so vigorous that it became famous overnight. From then onward William Allen White was a man of mark whose work was invited by magazines, whose opinions were valued by leaders of all sorts, even by successive Presidents of the United States.

This book is a record of a diligent, friendly life. Mr. White was an editor who believed in people and was convinced that a small city offered the best of opportunities, not only for himself, but for all his neighbors. He was witty in conversation as in writing. He could be pungent on occasion and a queer streak of mischief ran through all his work. He was sentimental, but not sloppy. He was a regular Republican who came by slow degrees by more and more to a state of Liberalism so advanced that he could tolerate Democrats, even if he could not love them.

The book is pleasant and easy reading, but when the author was quoting liberally from White's writings why did he not reprint, even in an appendix, the editorial which brought him into national notice?

The whimsical side of the man is best shown by this item under the heading "Public Notice."

"Mrs. W. A. White has gone to New York, called there by the illness of her sister.

"Mr. W. A. White is in Emporia.

"How about Sunday dinner?

"This is not only an opportunity but a duty, as we have said before in many cases of public need.

"Don't all speak at once, but phone 28 after six o'clock."

•

Piracy and Pleasantness

By W. S. MILNE

BURNING GOLD, by Robert Hardy Andrews. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.25.)

EVER AFTER, by Elswyth Thane. (Collins, $3.00.)

HERE is a vigorous and engrossing tale of piracy in the reign of Queen Anne. There is enough action and romance in "Burning Gold" to furnish excuse for a super-colossal technicolor movie, and doubtless that will be its eventual fate. The story, however, has more than just a succession of picaresque episodes; the characterization is vivid and convincing, and the hero's brains are not entirely at the ends of his arms. Indeed, as the story unfolds, one sees a pattern of intellectual and philosophical development unfolding along with the action, so that the chief characters, unlike movie heroes and heroines, are not static, but develop and mature within their own souls.

The background is carefully done, though historical detail is seldom obtruded on the reader for its own sake alone. We see London of the early eighteenth century, and the horror of the slums of it; then life aboard ship, with shipwreck and mutiny. We spend some time on Tortuga, at the headquarters of the Free Companions, and after another eventful voyage return to England, *via* the Straits of Magellan, picking up on the way Alexander Selkirk, whose story is to be Daniel Defoe's share of the riches of the voyage. The glimpses of Defoe at beginning and end of the tale are well managed. The style of the narrative is full of color, although when the author gets away from straight narrative his style has a tendency to become cryptic, almost as if he were a disciple of Meredith's. All in all, however, this is a rich and entertaining book, well written and engrossing.

"Ever After" will please in a different way. Although it continues the story of the families featured in the same author's previous success, "Yankee Stranger", it is a self-contained story in its own right. Its time is about thirty years after that of the earlier novel, and the chief historical events of the background are the Spanish-American war and Victoria's jubilee. The action takes place in New York, Williamsburg, London and Cuba, and the characters range from music-hall singers to English peers. The most remarkable thing about the story is that all its characters are pleasant, ordinary people, with one minor exception, who appears briefly near the end of the story, but gets conveniently murdered by someone outside the story altogether, in time to let the hero marry the girl. In spite of its pleasant characters and happy ending, the book is interesting enough to hold the average reader quite successfully. This sounds like faint praise, and is perhaps less than just to a workmanlike piece of writing, which, though never exciting, not even in the war sequences, nevertheless is very pleasant reading, and leaves one glad that everything worked out so well.

•

Veteran Readjustment

BACK TO LIFE, The Emotional Adjustment of Our Veterans, by Herbert L. Kupper, M.D. (L. B. Fischer Corp., N.Y. $3.00 (U.S. Funds.)

EXPERIENCE gained by the author, who was a psychiatrist in a United States Marine Hospital, gives point and usefulness to this book. While, like others who have written on the subject, he gives case-histories he does not multiply them unduly, and each one is illustrative of one of the usual neuroses. He quotes with approval a set of rules for receiving the veteran published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. In summary, these are as follows:

1. Love him and welcome him, but don't call a family reunion or other crowd. 2. Listen well, but don't pry. 3. Don't ignore his disability, if he has one, but don't magnify the loss. 4. Treat him as a normal, competent person, not as an invalid. 5. Commend his efforts, and ignore slips. 6. Expect him to be different. He may have grown ten years in two; so take time to get re-acquainted. 7. Give him time and freedom to reestablish former contacts. 8. Encourage him, but don't try to push or regulate him. 9. Get professional help if needed. Don't just muddle through, if a psychiatrist is available. 10. Let your own faith and beauty of spirit be your chief stock-in-trade.

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THE BOOKSHELF

A Happy Series of Essays by a Writer of Historical Fiction

THE KENNETH ROBERTS READER, with an Introduction by Ben Ames Williams. (Doubleday, Doran, $3.75.)

IN private and in public life Kenneth Roberts is in a perpetual state of protest. Being a writer of historical novels he finds out all the hearsay and tradition bearing on some bygone period or personage and instantly distrusts it. Did Benedict Arnold have black hair and black eyes, as some historians aver? Roberts looks into the question with the aid of contemporary letters and discovers that the eyes were blue and the hair brown. When a famous geologist declares that dowsing for water with a forked stick is foolishness based on superstition, Roberts goes afield with some experienced dowsers and discovers seven springs on his own Maine farm.

Don't imagine that he is a "research professor" or anything else as dusty. On the contrary, he is having fun by suspecting that somebody is a liar—and proving it, in a cheerful essay. A number of such essays appear in this book together with selections from his other works, all of a satirical flavor.

•

For Christmas Stockings

CAN YOU COUNT, Rhymes and Pictures by Janet D. Schintz. (Musson, $1.50)

THE science of number, in terms of little black bears, one to ten, in thieving, work and play. Instructive for three-year-olds who will regard the pictures with appropriate gravity.

POGO'S MINING TRIP, a Story of Gold, by Jo and Ernest Norling. (Oxford, $1.50)

JOHN and his dog Pogo have had a number of trips together with some grown-up who could explain things; like railroads, motor cars, fishing boats and so on. This time they investigate a gold mine, see the gravel being washed and find the little yellow specks caught in the "riffles" after the water has gone. Excellent for eight-year-olds; and even "overs."

CLEAR THE TRACK, Story and Pictures by Louis Slobodkin. (Macmillans, $1.75)

WHEN young Michael tears through the living room, choo-chooing and waving his right arm in circles, as if it were a great wheel, you know that he is playing train. But you have only a slight notion of what is going on in his imagination.

In this gay book, the artist, who is an ultra-impressionist with modernist trimmings, and a notable sculptor to boot, steps into the mind of his little boy and draws what he finds there. It's all most imposing. Everybody is in a hurry; so much so that there isn't time to finish noses, eyes and the like. It is highly probable that adults will find the book even more pleasing than the Encyclopaedia Britannica or the other books adults read.

BLOWY THE WHALE, by Robert R. Newell. (Oxford, $1.25)

AN hilarious tale in pictures and a minimum of text about a whale who wore a top hat which he always had to remove when he wanted to blow. Some sailors tried to harpoon him but he wasn't having any, thank you, and the sailors had to swim back to their ship.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A MONKEY? by Leonard Weisgard. (Oxford, $1.25)

A BOOK for the very youngest, picturing animal babies of a dozen kinds, from the monkey to the hippotamus. The illustrations are admirable.

•

Not Too Funny

TUBERS AND TARRADIDDLE, or The Gardener's Entertainment, by Donald Cowie. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

THE pretended tortures of an amateur undertaking something he can never understand. The author is too obviously trying to be funny which puts a discount on laughter, and the omission of "the" wherever possible gives the prose an unpleasant jerkiness. Here is an example:

"Digging of potatoes was rite. I inserted fork and heaved while Lucinda . . squealed with delight at sight of clustering marbles. Part of squeal, I discovered subsequently was provoked by action of fork in piercing dear girl's outstretched hand. . . From nine seed potatoes planted total and remarkable yield was seven."

•

Big, Blue Water

LAKE ERIE, by Harlan Hatcher, (McClelland & Stewart, $4.50)

THE American Lakes Series, so well begun by Fred Landon with Lake Huron, here continues with similar care and accuracy about the early history and the modern development along Erie shores. The lake, not half as deep as Lake Ontario, is more tempestuous and because of its islands and shoals in the western section the perils of navigation are greater. But it is well lighted on both shores.

Erie is the coal-and-iron lake which made Cleveland, Toledo, Erie, Pa., and Buffalo into notable industrial cities. The north shore is a perpetual garden flourishing in a mild climate, due space is given to the tobacco fields and the reforestation areas of Norfolk and the rich corn and vegetable lands from the Talbot Settlement westward. An excellent and informative book.

•

For House Lovers

HOW TO PLAN THE HOME YOU WANT, by G. Everett Wilson. (Collins, paper $1.00, cloth $2.00.)

HERE is a remarkable quarto of plans and drawings showing the modern trend in housing; which is the economical use of every inch of space so that a small house will have infinitely more convenience and beauty than the large houses our fathers built. Any housewife will welcome its many ideas.

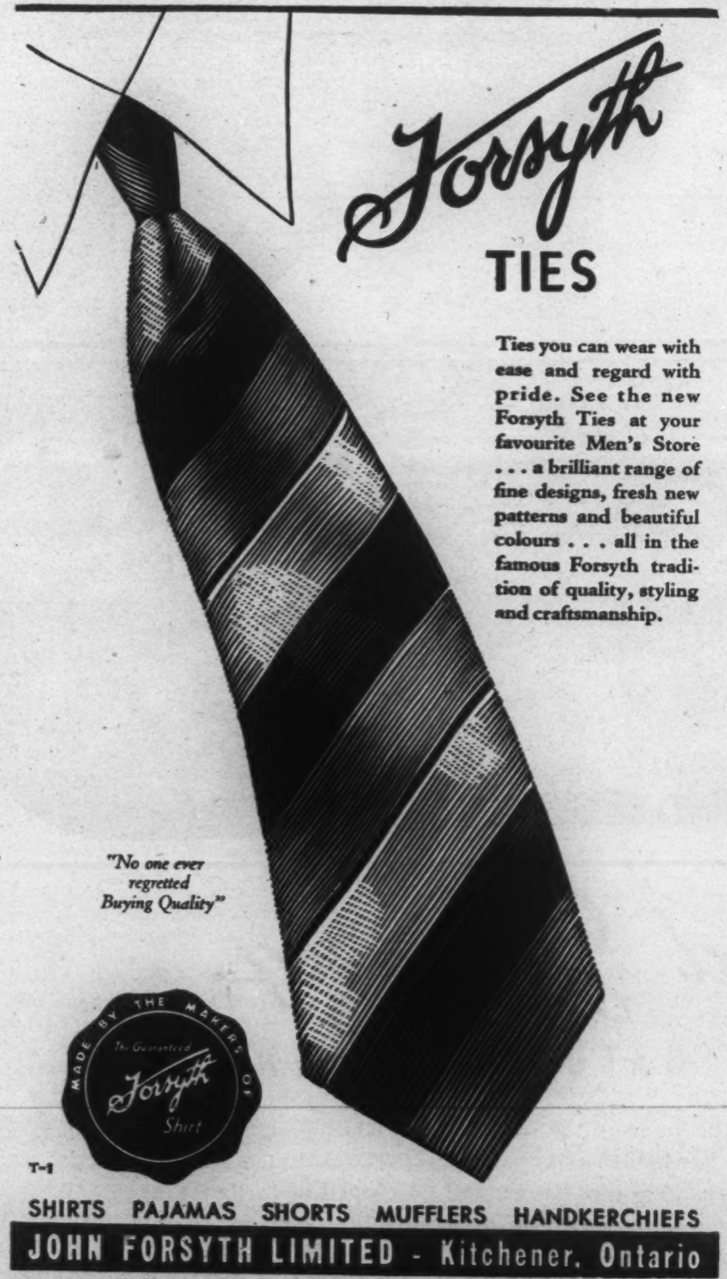
Not Strangers

HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN CANADA by B. G. Sack. (Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal, $3.00.)

THOSE who imagine that Jews are late-comers to Canada, if not interlopers, will have that notion corrected by this book, the first volume of which is now ready. It shows that the Gradis family, French Jews, had a large part in the colonial settlement of New France, that under the early British regime in Nova Scotia no inconsiderable number of Jews were settled there, and that following the cession of Canada in 1763 Samuel Jacobs was established in Montreal as a merchant. Other families represented in early Montreal and Quebec were Judahs, Solomons, Levys and De Fonsecas.

Among the United Empire Loyalists were a number of Jews and David David was one of the founders of the Bank of Montreal.

The book is well written and the facts are authenticated by official documents. A second volume will deal with the Twentieth Century record of Jewish Canadians in peace and war.



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O X F O R D

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Failings of This Present World From a Catholic Viewpoint

A CATHOLIC LOOKS AT THE WORLD, by Francis E. McMahon. (Copp, Clark, $3.35)

THE soul of this book, which is of major importance considering the present state of the world, is found in the following paragraph:

"In a world that has slipped into moral relativism, the Catholic Church emphasizes the supremacy of an immutable moral law; in a world that has embraced irrationalism, the Church insists upon the power of human reason to attain objective truth; in a world that is forgetful of the spiritual in its passionate pursuit of temporal bliss, the Church has declared that, in rejecting the one, the other is lost. Politically, the Church has denounced Totalitarianism in the strongest terms; economically, it has condemned both rugged individualism and Marxian Socialism; socially, it has sought to protect the family—the unit of culture—from the invasions of the state and the follies of individuals."

Each of these statements is buttressed by quotation from Papal encyclicals, too often neglected and even ignored by Catholics, clerical and lay. But they also can be traced in the general run of Vatican policy.

The author devotes a chapter of the book to the dullness or unconscious error of Catholics in reading into the encyclicals what never was there, and to the hastiness of non-Catholics in accepting such reading. "The Christian spirit is the very negation of economic servitude, of exaggerated nationalism, of religious and racial hatred. . . So long as Christians, whether Catholic or Protestant, think they are blameless, no progress of a permanent character will ever be made."

But if Christians have made mistakes, intimates the author, Liberalism rested more and more upon Science as the source of knowledge until finally God was shouldered out of the way. This prime error overweighted the real achievements of Liberal humanitarianism.

The author is Associate Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, and formerly held a similar chair at Notre Dame—until differences of opinion with other staff members on international affairs led to his departure.

•

The Prophet Wells

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME, by H. G. Wells. (Macmillans, $1.98.)

AFTER twelve years Mr. Wells's most remarkable book comes to a new edition. It is a combination of high fantasy and implacable logic compounded with some traces of arrogance. Yet it commands the admiration of every reader. Even those who frown at the constant girding at sacred cows smile at the sparks of wit. The book is worthy of re-reading, even by those already familiar with it.

•

Recent Pamphlets

SAN FRANCISCO; First Step to Peace, by Norman Smith. (Behind The Headlines Series, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, 10c.)

A USEFUL review by the Associate Editor of the Ottawa *Journal* of the Charter of the United Nations and of the arguments and compromises which brought it into being.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND THE WORLD, by Richard Frost. (Oxford, 30c.)

A DESCRIPTION of the main trends of discussion at the third meeting of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, held in London, in February, 1945.

THE RISE AND FALL OF JAPAN, by Sir Frederick Whyte. (Oxford, 20c.)

A MAN of long experience in the Far East here summarizes the course of Japan's rise to prosperity — and menace, reviews the governmental writhings with defeat in sight, and postulates future policy.

WHAT HAPPENS NOW, by F. J. Picking and Allan Morris. (Canadian Veteran Publishing Co. Toronto, 50c.)

A CAREFUL summary of the opportunity offered by the Dominion and the Provinces to demobilized soldiers.

TRADE FOR PROSPERITY, by W. M. Drummond. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, 10c.)

THE fact that in 1939 more than half the planted acres of land in Western Canada were producing export food is an indication of the importance of international trade and reduced import tariffs. An excellent summary of trade conditions by the head of the Department of Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College.

SELLING TOMORROW'S PRODUCTION (McGill University, Montreal, $1.00.)

THIS is a series of lectures delivered at McGill by E. Jackson, Ronald A. McEachran, Donald R. Cowan, Walter Dorwin Teague, S. D. Chamberlain and James S. Adams. Truly a business man's handbook.

THE WAY TO PEACE, by Lionel Curtis. (Oxford, 40c.)

HERE is a vigorous declaration that the will of all the people to avoid another war is being flouted by public men of all sorts who are mulling over precedents and hesitating to grasp the nettle of Sovereignty-resignation.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR, by E. R. L. Williamson. (Provincial Pub. Co., Montreal, paper, $1.00.)

A PLEA for such economic readjustments as would provide a steady annual income to all workers, preserving at once security and non-Socialist freedom.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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THE BOOKSHELF

An Artist Correspondent With The Emotions of a Young Boy

STUDIO; EUROPE, by John Groth, illustrated by the author. (Copp, Clark, $4.25)

THIS is certainly different from the mill-run of war-correspondence. The author, instead of posing as an informed person, admits that he is uninformed. He goes about innocently, looking for things-to-be-drawn, and seeing so many that he is in a perpetual confusion. Perhaps that gives the book its authenticity, for, to most soldiers, the whole business of war is confusion worse confounded.

Groth never knew, for sure, whether he was at the front or in the rear. If everything was quiet and lonely he was practically sitting in the enemy's lap. He had the complete curiosity of a ten-year-old boy, the zest for adventure and, at the same time sympathy and pity.

His pictures, mostly in wash, have intensity of emotion as well as suppression of small detail and great economy of line.

There is a gracious introduction by Ernest Hemingway.

•

Musical Memories

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LEGEND OF A MUSICAL CITY, by Max Graf. (McLeod, $3.75.)

GALLI-CURCI'S LIFE OF SONG, by C. E. LeMassena. (Paebar Company, N.Y. $3.75, U.S. funds.)

UNTIL well within this century the musical capital of the world was Vienna. More great composers had lived there, for at least a part of their lives than in any other city, and more great pianists, violinists and conductors had been trained there. In this book its story is told by the Nestor of Austrian music critics, who is also eminent as an historian and teacher. It is a nostalgic, intimate, delightful book, for Mr. Graf has personally known many of the most famous musicians of the past half century, and is familiar with the history of Vienna since its rise to eminence as a musical centre about 1640.

He begins his book with a terrifying picture of the events of March 13, 1938 when the soldiers of the German Reich marched into the peaceful Austrian capital. "It required three centuries to make Vienna a musical city," he says. "One single day sufficed to destroy this historical edifice." Then he unfolds the glorious story of the past; of a capital in which music permeated every phase of life from that of the royal palaces to the humblest inns; a city which exercised a benign influence on the musical progress of near-by centres like Prague, Budapest, Salzburg and Graz. While Venice, Rome, Naples, Paris, Dresden, Munich, Leipzig and Berlin existed simultaneously as musical centres, they could offer no comparison in the extent and length of their development. It is still a city of unique memories; the city of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, the two Johann Strausses, Brahms, Hugo Wolf, Bruckner and Mahler. The four latter were the author's intimate friends.

The narrative introduces countless other great figures of both sexes, who did not constantly abide there but loved it as passing guests;—Richard Strauss for instance and Toscanini. The book is one that can be read with interest by anyone, whether he be a devotee of music or not. But mainly it is an invaluable addition to the shelf of musical histories.

Notable Diva

Few singers in any period have brought such enchantment to countless people as did Amelita Galli-Curci in her prime,—a quarter of a century ago. The unique quality of her voice was well described by a rival prima donna, Geraldine Farrar, when she said her tones were "like the heart of a pansy". As most readers are aware the heart of a pansy is the quintessence of velvet. It is good to be reminded that the artist who brought so much joy still lives, though her career ended in 1936 after an operation for goitre which had for years been gradually undermining her ability to sing true to pitch. She was not merely a vocalist but a highly trained musician, born at Milan of distinguished family in 1889.

The story of her triumphs which, while she was still young, embraced almost the whole world, is well told by Mr. LeMassena, a distinguished American musicologist. The range of her art is revealed in the catalogue of 26 roles in which she won distinction. They included practically all the historic coloratura roles, as well as tender lyric parts which do not require such technical mastery. No woman heard in our time was more completely mistress of the ancient art of *bel canto;* and the picture her biographer presents of her as a woman, as distinguished from a celebrity, is sympathetic and charming.

•

Collection of Humor

DESERT ISLAND DECAMERON, by H. Allen Smith. (Doubleday Doran, $3.00.)

THE author of two examples of insane humor (which seems to be a savory dish for insane times), here presents an anthology of merry pieces which he cherished for years; long before he wrote "Low Man On a Totem Pole" and "Life In a Putty-Knife Factory." He provides an introduction, written in the strain of a monologuist at a burlesque show, and funny enough if you like it. Also, as master of ceremonies, he comments lightly on each of the varied reprints.

In all about twenty-five authors are represented; some airy like Stephen Leacock and Mark Twain, some raw and desperately grim like Lardner and Runyan, some violent, like Brann of *The Iconoclast,* and two dialect geniuses, Roark Bradford and Leonard Q. Ross. Though some of us have the notion that coarseness and humor are not synonyms, perhaps we form a minority.

•

The Tales People Like

Recent books in demand at the Toronto Public Libraries during the month of November, 1945 arranged according to popularity.

Lewis (Sinclair), Cass Timberlane; MacLennan (Hugh), Two Solitudes;; Costain (Thomas), The Black Rose; Hilton (James), So Well Remembered; Sinclair (Upton), Dragon Harvest; Marshall (Bruce), The World, The Flesh, and Father Smith; Langley (A. L.), A Lion Is In The Streets; Pinckney (Josephine), Three O'clock Dinner; Street (James), The Gauntlet; Williams (B.A.), Leave Her to Heaven; King (Violet), Better Harvest; Graham (Gwethalyn), Earth and High Heaven.

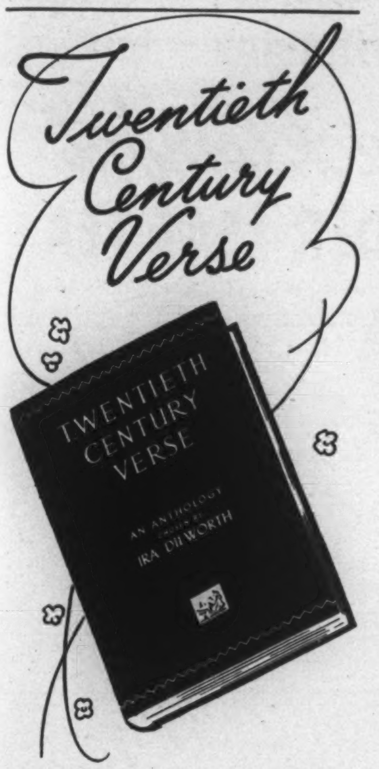
•

Another Glamor-Boy

PARACHUTE TO BERLIN, by Lowell Bennett. (Copp, Clark, $3.00.)

AN INTERNATIONAL News Service man went on a bomber flight to Germany, was shot down, and landed by parachute in a swamp. He was rescued by soldiers, not unkindly disposed; was questioned, courteously, by an intelligence officer who knew all about him and the units to which he had been attached, was imprisoned and escaped, was caught again and at last was immured in a prisoner-of-war camp. It's a book of adventure, with the color laid on rather too thickly in places.

The author charges that the R.A.F. and the United States Eighth Air Force deliberately neglected military targets in order to tear residential areas to pieces and destroy churches and other cultural buildings. We'd like some corroboratory evidence before accepting this writer's arrogant say-so.



AN ANTHOLOGY CHOSEN BY IRA DILWORTH WITH INTRODUCTION AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES—509 PAGES—$3.00

An admirable selection of poetry chosen from the works of the greatest twentieth century poets in Great Britain, The United States, and Canada, by a well-known Canadian scholar. Mr. Dilworth was formerly Associate Professor of English in the University of British Columbia. He is now a regional director for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. From the works of these literary giants—A.E., Benet, Binyon, Carman, De La Mare, Eliot, Frost, Gustafson, Hardy, Housman, Lampman, Millay, Pickthall, Pratt, Sandburg, Scott, Yeats, and a host of others, Mr. Dilworth has assembled, with fine judgment and discrimination, a body of work so lovely, vigorous, challenging and intense, that it will satisfy the true lover of poetry and make as well a strong appeal to the general reader.

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Just off the Press!

Atom Smashers

By

RAYMOND F. YATES

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Exciting as an adventure story, intriguing as a tale of mystery, enthralling as a good novel, this account of how energy was freed from the atom should be read by every boy and girl.

In simple, non-technical language, Raymond Yates, who is well known for his writings in the field of science, and was formerly editor of "Popular Science Monthly," has told the story of the Atom Smashers from the days of the early Greek philosophers who speculated about the structure of matter, to the present age of cyclotrons and atomic bombs.

This is no weighty scientific report; young people (and many adults as well) will find it fascinating and entirely comprehensible. The thirty-three drawings and photographs which illustrate the book add greatly to the clarity of the explanations.

OXFORD

Give Yourself a Break This Christmas

We find no greater pleasure in life than in getting hold of a good book, settling down in an easy chair, ignoring the household clamor and the calls to Duty. Next to that we like recommending the books we have enjoyed to people who have not read them. Around this time of the year we naturally get a lot of recommending to do but we never get tired of it. Particularly because there are so many good books that have just seen the light of day and are apt to get buried in the avalanche that descends upon a dazed reading public every Fall.

We have an illustrated Christmas catalogue (free of charge) that will help you make your selections. If it is too late for that, send us your list with names and addresses, and we shall try to find the right books for your friends and family. Any clues you can supply as to their reading tastes will be appreciated.

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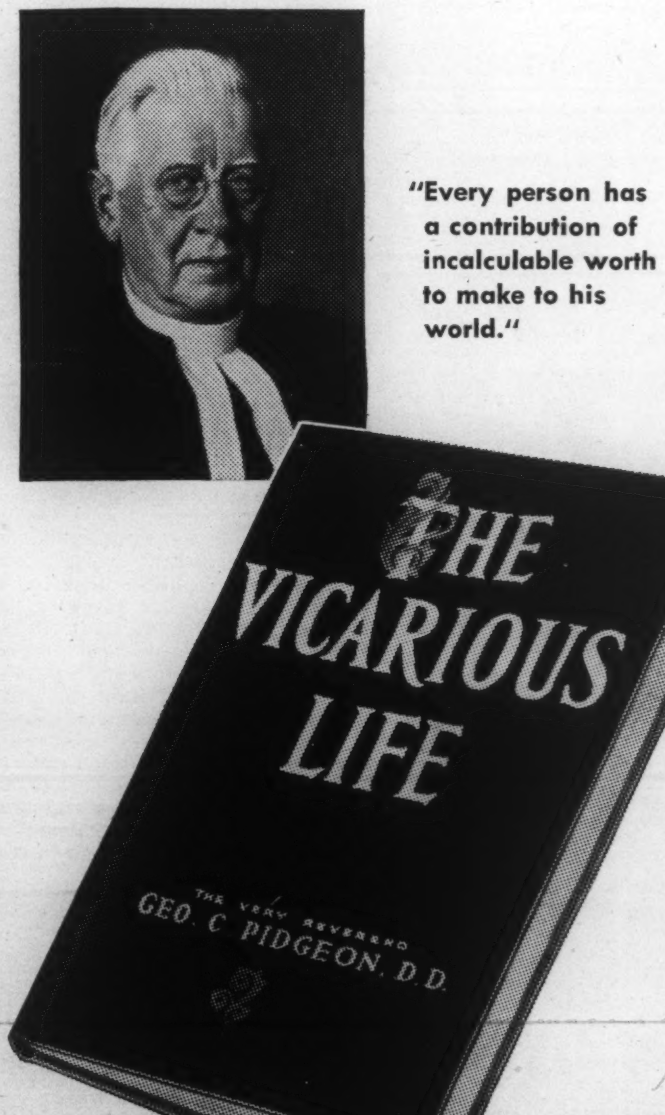
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Gold Is Where You Find It But a Pie's a Feat in Yellowknife

By FLORENCE WHYARD

NO COURSES in "Kitchen Orientation" are given newcomers to Yellowknife, gold mining boom town in the Northwest Territories — it is something you learn the hard way. And I did.

Graduate of a wartime apartment in Ottawa, I thought I could manage meal situations passably well, and dinner guests usually concurred in that theory, but that tiny little sinkless kitchen in the nation's capital was a far cry from my present workshop, in more ways than geographically.

It's a long time since my camping days, and anyhow, I think open campfires must be easier to start than my wood range in the kitchen of our converted army hut. It definitely needs the Master's touch—and gets it at seven-thirty every morning. I have now learned to keep it going all day so that there will be a fire for cooking dinner. Hours of starting and re-starting, with much blowing of ashes and smoke, acquiring of soot on hands, face and clothes, and *still* no boiling point, taught me that.

Of course, it might have been the green pine I tried to burn. And it wasn't until later that I learned what the little dingus on the back of the range was used for—slide it to the right, it sends a draft up the pipes and that warm crackling sound in the chimney assures you of a merry blaze. Slide it to the left and the heat goes up over the oven section. Very simple.

A wood range is a wonderful thing, I find. There is always a warm oven to pop things into, a boon to impulsive people like me. In the middle of a washing, you can decide to have scalloped potatoes after all—no delay while the oven heats. Wonderful for home baked beans. You just put them in the bean pot, stick it in the oven some morning and forget about them all day.

Fond memories of our Ottawa baked beans rise up to haunt me! Working all day and baking beans in a small electric oven at night makes a complicated procedure inevitable; we soaked them one night, put them in the oven the following night for an hour before going out. They got another hour at noon the next day; two hours that night. I forget what happened after that, but we found it took only five days to finish the job. Tsk, tsk. After that we opened 'em in the cans.

Year's Grubstake

But on the subject of this wood oven: It just took two poor pastry jobs and a deflated cake to demonstrate that the thermometer on the oven door was definitely showing manic-depressive tendencies. A little local research revealed that no one bothers about the official temperatures up here; you just gauge the oven heat yourself, with a simple calculation of the number of sticks of wood used, elapsed time and general warmth of the whole room. Now the pies are just like the recipe on the shortening box says they will be; cookies disappear immediately after baking, and even bread—aha! Bread!

Price control apparently doesn't affect the Staff of Life here in Yellowknife. Local bakeries sell a standard loaf for 25 cents; pies, I might add, are 85 cents. That explains why five hundred pounds of flour is the first item on your year's grocery list (grubstake, to you). You buy four bread pans, all new and shining, and some yeast cakes. You listen to at least a dozen experienced bread-bakers, who present at least a dozen different recipes and theories on "rising times" and then you get out your big book and go to it.

Tricorne sleeves, a snugly fitting cup collar, capacious fullness of this brown nutria coat in the shorter length, combine style with warmth.

Taking a casual, off-hand attitude to the whole adventure, I decided my dough should be set to rise overnight, probably because of a childhood memory. (I can still see those covered plans on top of our neighbor's oven at night.) The mixture did seem awfully gooey, but I concealed my doubts, dumped the stuff in the dish pan (nothing else seemed big enough for the allowance I was making, but now I know better) covered it and set it beside the oil heater at bedtime.

Vagaries Of Bread

Thrill of a lifetime! In the morning when I peeped at it, the dough had really risen! It seemed to have a stiffish crust on it, which wasn't mentioned in my cook book, but I went merrily on with the punching and doubling procedure, set it aside again, then shaped it into the strangest looking loaves you ever saw, and popped it into the oven. Followed the most exciting warm smells, and after an hour, the loaves did look lovely, but still small and strange.

Well, it tasted just about right, but my neighbor gently informed me that you don't use cake yeast for overnight rising (mistake number one) and you always let the dough rise for another hour after putting it in the pan (error number two). Next time, maybe it will grow up into a full-sized slice, instead of a mere top-half curve.

Pie pastry was much simpler. I simply mixed the quantities of shortening, flour and water that the carpenter told me, as he stood and watched, hammer and saw in hand. Andy L'Heureux, one of the temporary workmen engaged in converting a Loxstave hut into our temporary quarters, turned out to be a real baker and pastry man, just filling in time before he opens his new bakery at Fort Rae, and his comment on the lemon pie I offered the men at noon one day was illuminating. He said simply, "That was very nice filling, Missus."

In my cowardly way, I mumbled something about getting used to the oven, but he ignored that and remarked, between bangings at a doorframe for the living room, "Next time you're going to make pastry, I'll show you how." So he did, and it worked. Nice rich pie shells, done to a turn. Andy also advises on care of dogs (he's still the owner of one of the best dog teams in the country and at the moment is off on a week's prospecting. I miss him) and sup-

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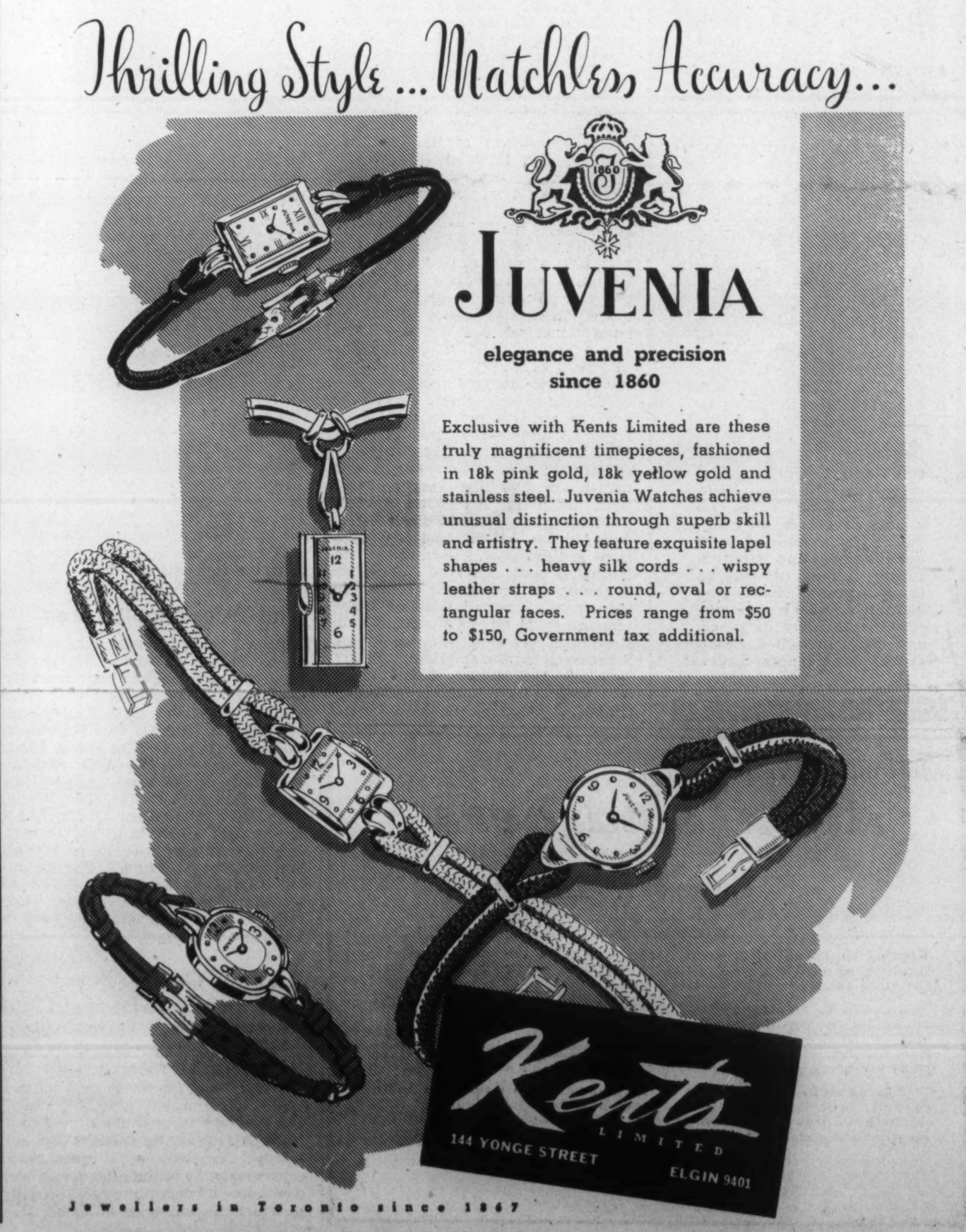
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plies quick methods of thawing meat for dinner.

That's another of the natural hazards on this course. All the meat you buy (except tinned, of course) is frozen when you get it. It's still frozen when you bring it into the kitchen from the store-room. But a good hot oven soon fixes that, and I think a roast of beef seems juicier and tastier cooked when frozen solid. Same for steaks and chops. They don't seem to take much longer than thawed meat. (Or do I mean unfrozen?)

Frozen Food

But occasionally, that nonchalant acceptance of the frozen state betrays you. Hamburger, for instance. Of course it happened the night we were having dinner guests, invited especially for our self-praised spaghetti and meatballs. I brought the hamburger inside at five o'clock; a solid hunk of meat. You can't mix and shape a solid piece of ice into meatballs, after all. Andy said "Put it in a pan of cold water, that draws out the frost." Well, it drew out the frost from one-sixteenth of an inch around the outer edge, leaving the water full of small particles of hamburger and a hunk of solid meat. By now it was six, things were getting a bit hectic. The sauce was ready in the oven, the water was boiling, ready for the spaghetti, the guests had arrived, ready for dinner.

I know—we could have done without. But we didn't. We hooked up the meat grinder, put the soggy mass through, mixed the seasoning and onion, patted it into balls and there we were. But it was close!

It is a bit disconcerting to have a frozen chicken dumped on your doorstep with your meat order Saturday night though, especially when you thought it would be cleaned and drawn. But you learn to order it two days ahead.

You learn to mix two quarts of powdered milk regularly, after running out of milk in the middle of a pudding recipe. You learn to fill the coal oil lamps, wash the chimneys and trim the wicks every morning after you find that darkness has arrived suddenly about three-thirty in the afternoon and there are guests for tea. You learn to keep the gas lamps filled and replace damaged mantles and most especially, you learn to warm the generator on them sufficiently before you turn on the gas with a lighted match in your hand. The painter was very nice about covering up the scorched part of the kitchen ceiling after that lesson.

Off-Stage Directions

But after all, he's an expert on gasoline, having recently returned from Arabia where he worked on the gas line built during this war.

You learn to keep the woodbox filled from the pile outside your kitchen door. Should it happen to get low, the nice Dutchman who does odd jobs for the workmen is always on hand, offering to bring more on your toboggan. He doesn't look like a successful bank manager any more —but that's what he was.

You learn to abhor ashes under the stove as an advertising model abhors tattle-tale grey; you learn that tattle-tale grey in your dish towels is no disgrace when you use them to wipe off pots which have been over a wood fire.

You learn to look upon an indoor water pump as a luxury; to consider caribou steak an ordinary item on the menu; to avoid boiling storage eggs in the shell; to hoard your maraschino cherries, and to long for the sight of a fresh mushroom.

You are no longer amused by the little pencilled notice stuck up on the counter of the Hudson's Bay Company grocery department in town—"How to sweeten sour pickles"— because sour pickles happen to be all they have in stock. You learn that "Plane Eggs" have just arrived from Edmonton and are worth $1.25 a dozen.

Mark Of The Old Hand

You learn to sort through a bag of potatoes as soon as you get them, remove the poor ones and use them first. You learn to plan your meals well in advance; a forgotten grocery item means a two-mile walk into town and back in sub-zero weather.

Presently you find yourself rather diffident about bringing that electric range in from the storeroom and returning the small black wood range, borrowed until power is connected. You'll miss that nice low oven door, so handy for toasting feet. You'll miss that reassuring crackle from the kitchen which signifies that all is well, the fire is quietly burning, ready to be poked into bright flame for dinner time.

You'll miss the never-failing kettle full of hot water which sings quietly on the back of the stove, and the handy spot for the soup stock. When your husband suggests thoughtfully that perhaps it would be a good idea to keep the wood range in the kitchen, during the winter anyway, you agree, properly reluctant, but inwardly grateful.

That day, you pass your course with honors.

• •

AN EXCITED woman, apparently a new driver, drove into a service station during a rainstorm and reported something must be wrong with her windshield wiper.

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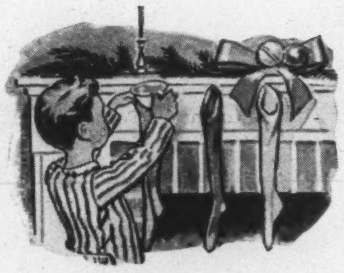

THIS IDEA came from Holland, where Santa leaves his presents in the children's wooden shoes. Having no wooden shoes, we showed our ingenuity by hanging up our stockings instead. You can't get Pyrex ware into most stockings, but it sure looks swell under the tree!

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WORLD OF WOMEN

A Hundred 'Harveys' Have Popped Out of This Magician's Top Hat

By MARGARET E. NESS

HE'S a genial example of a popular song of a season-or-so-ago, "Mr. Five by Five." He's chubby and round-faced. He makes rabbits appear and cards disappear. He's John Giordmaine, Canada's "Gay Magician" (International Brotherhood of Magicians, No. 1824).

The busiest magician in Canada? Definitely and quite easy to prove. "What is a week of my life like?" John repeats in that ingriguing Maltese accent of his. "Maltese" because John Giordmaine was born on the island of Malta. "Well, yes. Let me see." And he flips over pages and pages of his appoinment book with those pudgy fingers that can do such amazing sleight of hand feats.

"Any week this year will do? We start with a Sunday?"

So he reels off at a talking speed almost as fast as his magic. "Here is a week now—just an ordinary week. Sunday I am at the Canteen to entertain the soldiers. Monday night I perform for the Board of Trade. Tuesday night I prepare tricks at home. Wednesday it is a meeting of the Toronto magicians' club—about fifty of us and we teach each other tricks. Then comes Thursday and I do a private entertainment in a hotel diningroom. Friday I am before the Home and School Club in one of the schools and on Saturday I am part of a show for Maltese War relief."

And those are his recreation hours only!

During the day he is fully employed in a large departmental store —selling magic tricks.

Indeed so heavy is his usual schedule that he keeps not one—but two—rabbits on hand, to work alternate nights. No "rabbit" union troubles for him! And he hasn't time to grow fond of the rabbits. For the professional life of his rabbits is short. About three months. Then they grow too big for his silk hat and have to be exchanged for young ones. However, its a happy life while it lasts, for they are petted at home by John's young son and fed vitamin pills (along with their greenery) to keep them in good "show" condition.

John's favorite story about his rabbit trick is, incidentally, a good one on himself and one which has happened only once.

He was performing before an intimate little group and was just reaching down into his silk hat for the rabbit when a youngster, squatting on the floor in front of him, piped up, "If you're looking for the rabbit, here he is," and held up Mr. Rabbit by his pink ears.

"Did I have to do some quick thoughts!" John's black eyes twinkled. "I just pretended I knew all along. But of course I didn't. That rabbit must have got out when I was doing my trick just before."

John Giordmaine was born on that little "George Cross" island of Malta in 1898, one of a family of twelve. When he was seventeen he heard about the Papaffy Fund for Maltese boys who wish to emigrate. He passed the examination and started off for California "because the climate is said to be so like Malta."

But he had to have a visa for California and he stopped off in Toronto to get it. And he has remained in Toronto ever since.

"How did I become a magician? I saw an old professor doing tricks at a school picnic when I was nine."

The Professor

Evidently it made a lasting impression on John for he even remembers the Professor's name and that he was tall, with white hair and long whiskers. Anyway young John wrote to London, England, for a catalogue of tricks. And soon he was a budding magician himself. But necromancy was a mere pastime. His real interest, aside from his work as an electrical engineer, was flute playing.

John started lessons on the flute in Malta when he was thirteen and continued them in Toronto. Then in 1924-25 his flute playing and his magic merged.

He joined an amateur symphony orchestra. Back stage in the wings, during intermissions, John entertained the members of the orchestra with his "tricks." One evening the orchestra leader happened to catch John's "act" and sent him out on the stage.

"The audience liked my magic better than my flute playing," John says, half sadly.

After that John took up magic in earnest. He took a correspondence course and went to the Conventions of the I.B.M. (International Brotherhood of Magicians) where he entered the amateur contest each year, winning prizes at most of them. At one, in 1930, he won the contest with a rabbit box for making the rabbit disappear and afterwards the great Thurston wrote him a personal note —one of John's valued treasures.

All in all John has attended sixteen I. B. M. conventions in the U.S.A. and six in Canada.

Magic And A Flute

John hasn't altogether lost interest in his flute. In 1944 he managed to steal time from his crowded schedule to join the newly formed Toronto Flute Club and "toots" happily away at rehearsals and concerts. But practically everybody, John included, has forgotten the fact that he was actually an electrician by profession. In Malta during the first World War he worked as telephone examiner in the dockyards and when he came to Canada, that first winter he went to Technical School to continue his fourth year studies. The second year he took higher mathematics and physics at Jarvis Collegiate, working during the day as electrician in a large packing plant.

But nowadays, if the lights happen to go out, the audience expects him to turn them on—by magic, not by electricity.

Once his magic "intuition" failed him just as badly. He was to give a concert in a church. He arrived and gave an excellent one. Then the lady in charge of the proceedings thanked him profusely but added that she didn't know to what they owed this delightful surprise. Mr. Giordmaine was in the wrong church.

"And another time my magic didn't work," John chuckled, "was in my courtship. I had to go all the way to Pittsburg. No Presto! magic and I was there or she was here. I had to go by train. And I got caught in a big snow storm on my way to my wedding. I was seven hours late. No magic trick could do anything about that."

Mr. and Mrs. Giordmaine have one son, Joseph. At 12 Joseph is a budding magician, too. He puts on shows at school and at churches and last May performed as guest artist before the "Hat and Rabbit Club," the magicians' club of Toronto.

John Giordmaine likes to tell about those early days in Toronto and about the naive young lad from Malta. One morning his landlady sent him down cellar for some wood. "I got a big surprise," John says. "I saw a large apparatus with branches of pipes. I thought it was a liquor

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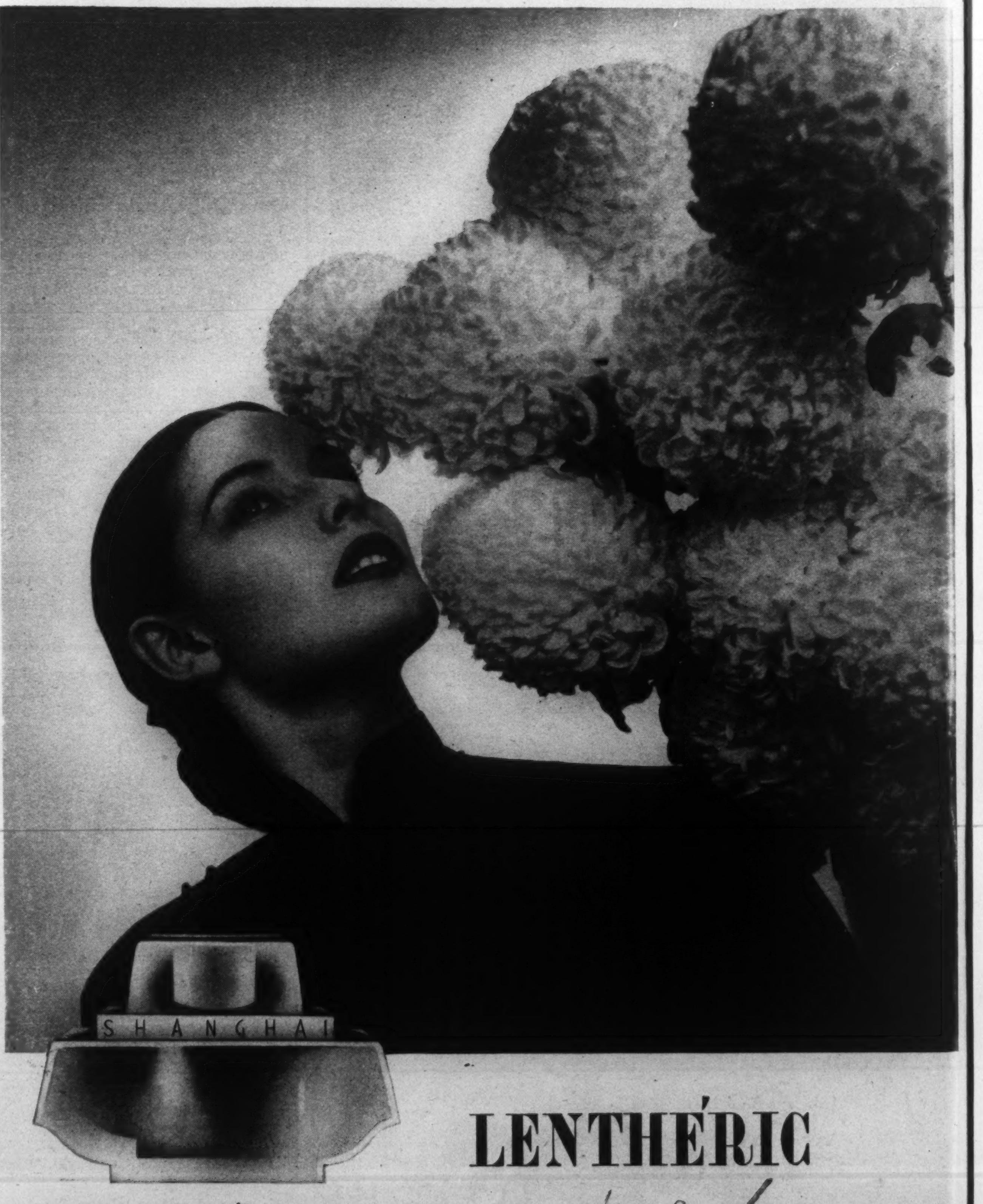

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still. You see, I'd never seen a furnace before."

And then came the first snow fall. "That was another surprise. I went out one morning and the street was all white. And two steps of the verandah stairs had disappeared. I rubbed my eyes, I tell you!"

Yes, John Giordmaine's life has been full of surprises—and intriguing magic events. In 1928 he revisited Malta and performed before the Prime Minister, and then did his "tricks" in England, Italy and France.

In 1939 he took part in a special magicians' show at the New York World Fair. And the number of rabbits which have popped out of his silk hat at various organization conventions must be well up in the hundreds.

Tired Troupers

During the war years John Giordmaine toured Ontario camps and hospitals for troops-in-training with the Toronto Masquers, one of the civilian groups of players that did such outstanding voluntary entertainment work. John himself went on at least 150 of these shows, covering over 1,500 miles. And usually it was the small hours of the morning when the bus, loaded with a tired troupe, arrived back in Toronto.

"My wife didn't see much of me," John admits and then, with a twinkle in his eyes that is irresistible, "she says, though, that she knew I was around because she saw mention of my name in the newspapers."

Member of the Society of American Magicians, member of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, Past-President of the Toronto Branch of the I.B.M. (called the "Hat and Rabbit Club"), John Giordmaine is indeed the busiest magician in Canada.

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I Never Learned the Technique of Washing My Face on Curves

By FREDERICK MANNING

I SUPPOSE I should say that I never learned how to wash my face properly, although I have been at it for, well, several years.

Someone, somewhere, said a good workman never complains of his implements, or it may be it was the other way about. At any rate I am quite prepared to have the accusation levelled against myself.

However, it can't only be the medium used, there must be a technique although, to date, it has eluded me.

In my childhood we had face cloths that were known as wash rags and consisted of the end of a balbriggan undershirt. It may be the old story of distant fields (try working a shirt into that) but I still think they were the most satisfactory cleansers I have ever used.

There seem to be several things wrong with the kind of face cloths we get today. The thick ones give me no end of trouble. I can't seem to get them into my eyes (soap alone is not sufficient) and certainly not into my ears. If they are too big (the cloths, not my ears) the ends flap about and get me wet right down to there.

On the other hand (and how some people hate the other hand) if they are too small they won't stay curled around the hand (the cloths, not my ears) and I find myself scrubbing away vigorously with my bare hand. This is equally unsatisfactory.

I once stayed with some friends who had some new and very elegant face cloths. Fancy colors and guaranteed pure linen (so the label said). Have you ever tried washing the face with a thin linen handkerchief? The effect was about the same. The cloth stuck to the hand like wet tissue paper and when soaped, skidded across the face like Sonja Henie at her fanciest best.

I have tried wadding the thin cloths into a pad for the major work, but they always unfurl at their wettest and soapiest moments.

A pullman car wash-room is the place to observe varied technique and face washing methods, none of which have solved my problem.

Some men take one of the Pullman company's towels (I think they are sponsored by a starch company), make a thick lather and use that. Well, one of those towels practically takes the skin off the face, even when using the blotting-paper technique, and makes me think there is a nutmeg grater concealed in it. I have never tried a nutmeg grater on the face but I have a fair imagination.

Other Pullman washers belong to the bare-hand school. Lots of lather on the hands, the face almost in the basin, and much puffing and blowing. This method, I find, gets more soap than ever into the eyes, and more water down the front than even a burst hot water bottle. This method involves changing the shirt afterwards and, if possible, the trousers too.

It also involves all the other passengers (especially on curves) who are waiting around to do a little laundry work on their own faces.

Train Washing

I must say, though, that washing in trains is not one of my major problems. I always seem to arrive somewhere at 6:55 a.m. right on the dot so I leave the washing until later when I connect with a bathtub.

I recall very vividly an incident of my early school days. A friend of my mother boasted that water never touched her face. Dry cleaned it was, with almond meal.

Now I have no idea what almond meal is, or how it was used, but I have heard this friend say, many times, that water hadn't darkened her complexion in years.

Need I say that I thought this a most desirable medium? I tried, quite unsuccessfully, to convince my family that my complexion would be something out of this world if treated so. My father settled that in four words. It would like hell. Almond meal and I never got together.

Of course I find cold cream a good cleanser, especially for removing stage make-up, but there comes a time when one feels the need for hot water and soap.

No, I still think there is something wrong with my technique, but I also feel that the media I use, are at fault too.

If any one wants to make a happy Christmas for me all they have to do is get me a few face cloths of just the right size and thickness and I am quite willing to send specifications.

I'd even settle for something cut from an old bath towel with pink crocheting around the edges.

Framing the profile, this smoke grey felt has wide brim with rippled lines, full crown. By Lilly Dache.

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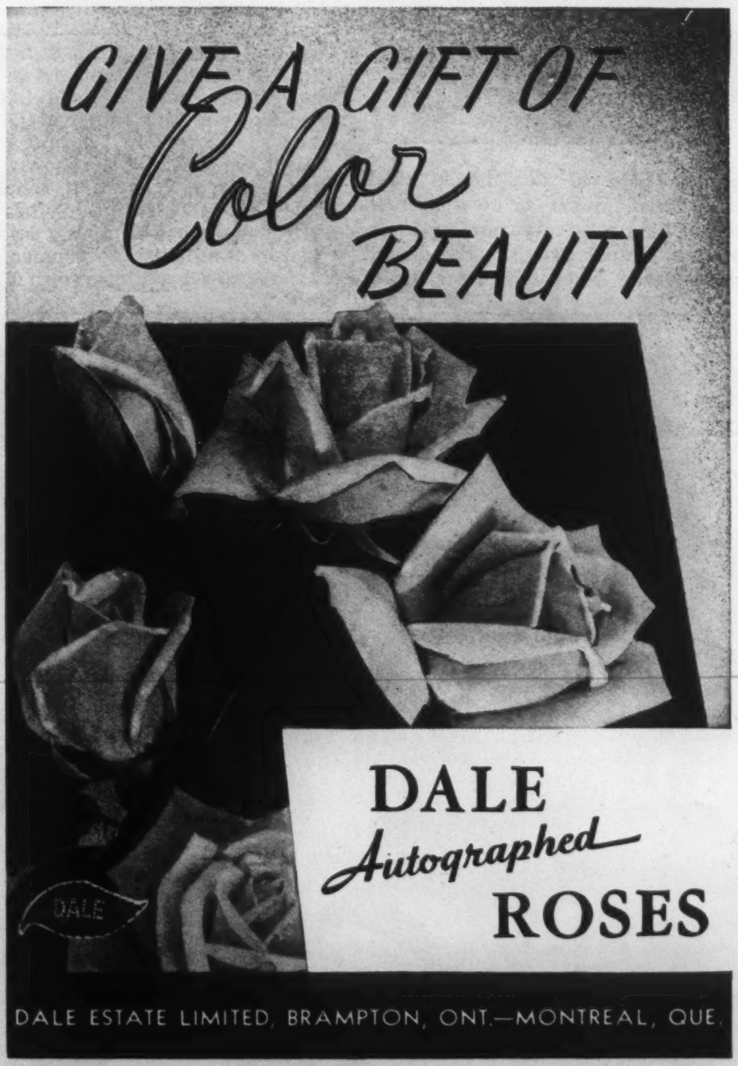

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WORLD OF WOMEN

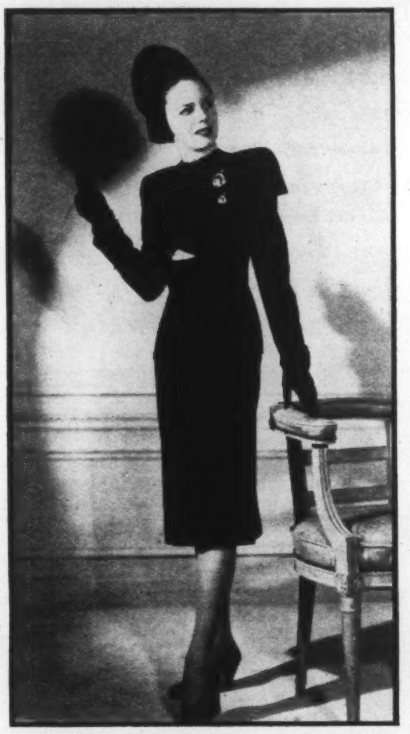
"Utility" Clothes Keep Britain's Average Woman Well-Dressed

By BETTY WRIGHT

London.

WITH the end of the war, it's natural that Canadian women's eyes should turn eagerly towards luxuries they have missed during the last six years, and that clothes should be at the head of the parade. Here in Britain, with less material and fewer coupons available than ever, it's doubly true. The other day, I saw a dress show that was quite unique, even in Britain. It wasn't for the benefit of the press or the buyers: it was for the factory employees of a clothing firm—from the apprentice of 15 to the cutter of 30 years' experience.

The idea was conceived by an official of the National Trade Union of Tailors, Mr. Mindel. It occurred to him that increased interest among the employees would stimulate production, and that the benefits could be passed on to the factory workers themselves in increased basic rates of pay. Then it might be possible to establish a 40-hour week, a crying need in the garment industry. While the factory girls work on unfinished dresses every day, they seldom have a chance to see the finished product: so why not have a bang-up mannequin show for the workers themselves, asking for suggestions and giving prizes for the most constructive criticism?



Surprise note of this black wool suit's fitted jacket is two narrow scarf panels suddenly turning back from the midriff over the shoulders. It's by Nettie Rosenstein, New York.

This show was the result of Mr. Mindel's brainwave, and it proved highly successful. Among the spectators were girls from the Services whom the Company hoped to attract into the dress industry upon demobilization. They, too, were given paper and pencil to record their suggestions. The enthusiasm and good humor of the audience were heartening, and the atmosphere very different from that of the usual dress show, watched by the appraising eyes of the professional buyer.

Inexpensive And Smart

As a Canadian, I found another angle of interest in this collection of dresses, because the principal designer, Elizabeth Koby, spent three years in Toronto during the war designing clothes, and hopes to be back there within a month or two to resume her work, this time permanently. Elizabeth is small, dark, keenly intelligent, an artist to her deft fingertips. Enthusiasm brought out her French accent as she told me of a completely new idea she is working on, one that should have a great effect on the dress industry in Canada. I only wish I could tell you about it—but Elizabeth will do that when she arrives in Toronto.

Most of the dresses shown here were Utility. Perhaps it should be explained that Utility clothes are controlled in price, quality and material by the British government, and they've proved a lifesaver to British women during the war. The best Utility clothes I've seen here are infinitely cheaper and smarter than low-priced clothes at home. There are three grades, retailing for about 10, 13 and 15 dollars, respectively. A better-grade Utility product will shortly be on the market for 75 shillings, about 18 dollars. When you reflect that non-utility suits and dresses here sell for 30 guineas and more—upwards of 150 dollars—you can see what has been done for the woman of low and moderate income.

A feature of this firm's dresses was plastic beading—plastic that is indestructible, and can be washed and ironed. A slim beige model, with plastic pearl beading at the neck and cascade skirt drapery, drew applause. The manager asked: "Do you think, girls, that the trimming presents any production difficulties? If so, can you suggest any improvements?" The answer was a fresh burst of applause. There was no difficulty there.

Then appeared a soft black wool, with high neck, three-quarter bishop sleeves and dirndl skirt. It was trimmed with a narrow black satin tie at the throat, and the large square pocket on the full skirt was outlined in satin. I ordered one on the spot. It's the sort of dress that looks as smart at the dinner table as at the office.

Then came a soft green rayon crepe, with dolman sleeves and pencil-slim skirt; and a smart afternoon dress in beige, with cape sleeves, simple square neck, and a splash of color at the waist in the red and black sash. Side drapery was used here, too.

Kept Them Well-Clothed

Some of the color combinations were particularly attractive: navy and lemon, in Utility wool with a high crossed neckline and dirndl skirt; soft green and rust; and of course the ever-smart black, one of which had a striking neckline, a double oval with a deep lattice effect difficult to describe but most effective on the model.

Afterwards, at tea, I talked to some of the girls about their work and their impressions of the dress show. Every one of them was enthusiastic. "It makes you feel that your own job is really important, you know," said one of the cutters.

Now that high-quality British clothes are again being shown in Canadian stores, beautifully tailored as British clothes can be, it is interesting to remember those you don't see—for Utility clothes are not made for export. If, as many people claim, the vast numbers of working women here are better dressed than they were before the war (shabby and stockingless as many appear, to a Canadian), the credit must go to the Utility clothing scheme.

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Miss Manning Wants Her Suite Ready Before Five O'Clock

By B. C. WILMOT

HAVING punched the clock Mrs. Higgs stuck her time-card in the rack and started to move towards the dressing-room. As she passed the open door of Mr. Foley's office, he called to her, "Mrs. Higgs! Will you come in for a moment, please?"

She turned around and entered the office.

"Yes, Mr. Foley?"

"You work on the sixth floor, don't you?" he asked. She nodded. "Well," he continued, "I want you to go up to seven right away and help Mrs. Perchanok do Miss Manning's suite. After you finish that, Mrs. Perchanok will help you on six."

When she entered the suite, she found Mrs. Perchanok already at work. Their uniforms made their faces look curiously alike, so that Mrs. Perchanok seemed to add five years to her forty and Mrs. Higgs to subtract five from her fifty. Moreover, Mrs. Perchanok's hair was almost as gray as Mrs. Higgs,' and Mrs. Higgs' face was almost as unwrinkled as Mrs. Perchanok's. Both were short and stout.

"Hello," said Mrs. Perchanok. "Are you going to help me?"

"Yes. I don't know why, though. What's the rush?"

"She didn't get up till one," replied Mrs. Perchanok. "She took three solid hours to get dressed, and then she told the room-clerk she wanted the place cleaned up before five. And just look at the mess!"

"Oh!" remarked Mrs. Higgs, abruptly. "That means her friend is coming."

"But her friend went out with her," said Mrs. Perchanok.

"No," Mrs. Higgs was definite. "I mean the one from Chicago."

"I never heard of *him* before," said Mrs. Perchanok. "How many friends has she got?"

"Wait till you've worked here longer, you'll see how many she has," promised Mrs. Higgs. "She always has two or three on the string, maybe more, and every one of them paying her rent. She's a regular trollop, that one."

So Many Dresses

Mrs. Perchanok was astonished. "How does she keep them separate? Don't she get them mixed up?"

"Trust her," said Mrs. Higgs. "She's too smart."

Mrs. Perchanok disappeared into the bedroom, and Mrs. Higgs began to clean the sitting-room. On a low table in front of the couch, two tall glasses containing bedraggled slices of lime stood beside a small brass bowl, in which cigarette butts and ashes mingled intimately with some unsmoked pipe tobacco. The mixture looked immoral, she thought. Whenever she worked in these rooms, she was shocked, disgusted, and angry.

A VASTER SILENCE FALLS

ON THESE a vaster silence falls, now we have gained
The long-sought peace,
And from the quiet country they possess
No sound will ever creep.
Yet this strange silence will forever speak
Of these we loved, who fought and died
That we might never feel the blood, or see the dark
That closed their valiant eyes.
They sleep, they deeply sleep, our gentle, youthful dead.

CONSTANCE BARBOUR

As she emptied the ash-tray she banged it viciously against the side of the wastebasket.

After she had run the vacuum cleaner over the carpet, she joined Mrs. Perchanok, who had nearly finished her work in the bedroom. Mrs. Perchanok quickly arranged the bed-spread. "There, that's done!" she said. "Is that her own spread?"

"Yes." Mrs. Higgs flicked her duster. "Everything here belongs to her, furniture and all."

"It must have cost her a pretty penny," remarked Mrs. Perchanok. "She must spend every cent she lays her hands on."

"She certainly does not. I saw her bankbook once, and she had over ten thousand dollars saved up."

"Well," said Mrs. Perchanok, "she sure got lovely things, anyway."

She opened the closet door. "Did you ever see so many pretty dresses? And look at the shoes! I don't know how one woman could find time to wear them all."

She closed the door, and turning to the dressing-table which stood beside it, picked up a small bottle shaped like a head with a tiny hat on it. "Suzy's Golden Laughter," she read slowly. Uncorking it, she sniffed. "It smells awful nice."

"You ought to see her jewellery," said Mrs. Higgs. "She has a pair of sapphire earrings that cost eight thousand dollars, and an emerald bracelet, and I don't know what all, besides."

"Gee!" exclaimed Mrs. Perchanok.

"When she gets tired of something she just sells it," continued Mrs. Higgs. "Oh, she's smart, all right. When she's through with her friends, she keeps their letters and sells the jewels. She had the brass to tell me that."

"Well," repeated Mrs. Perchanok, "she sure got lovely things."

"She doesn't earn them in a very lovely way," snapped Mrs. Higgs irritably.

"No, I guess not," said Mrs. Perchanok, "but if I was her, I'd do the same."

"Why, Mrs. Perchanok! What a terrible thing to say!"

"Well, I *would*," insisted Mrs. Perchanok. "It's better than scrubbing floors and cleaning toilets and trying to raise three kids on fifteen dollars a week. I don't blame her at all."

"Don't you see," said Mrs. Higgs, "she's going straight to hell?"

"No, she's not. She can have all the fun she wants and still get to heaven, if she repents on her deathbed. But if *I* want to go there, I have to be good all my life and never have fun. It's not fair."

She'll Grow Old

"That isn't what I meant," said Mrs. Higgs. "She'll get old some day and she'll sink lower and lower, and when she dies nobody will care. It's just what she deserves."

"She seems to be doing all right, so far," said Mrs. Perchanok. "I wouldn't mind being her for a while."

Mrs. Higgs was furious. She could feel the blood thumping through her veins, and there was an odd sensation in her stomach, as though a drum were beating inside her. She trembled so violently that she could hardly speak.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself. A nice woman like you thinking such things! Remember, Mrs. Perchanok, the wages of sin is death."

"That's what you think," said Mrs. Perchanok. "The guy who said that never seen a set-up like this."

Mrs. Higgs did not reply. She scooped up an armful of soiled linen and marched out. As she closed the door of the sitting-room she heard Mrs. Perchanok laughing softly.

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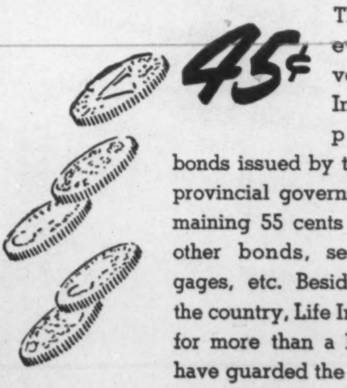

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Reginald Stewart's Baltimoreans Two Notable Song Recitals

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ONE of the most notable of the season's events has been the re-appearance in Toronto of the famous Canadian musician, Reginald Stewart, as conductor of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. It was as gratifying a home-coming as any man could desire. Massey Hall was packed to the ceiling and many were turned away from the box-office. Immense applause greeted him when he stepped on the platform and, later, both he and his superb organization were the subject of wild demonstrations.

It is a little more than four years since Mr. Stewart gave up his post as conductor of the Promenade Symphony Concerts, the result of his initiative and untiring energy, to become Director of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, the oldest non-profit establishment of its kind in America. Within a year he was asked to undertake re-organization of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, the status of which had been diminishing. He secured the backing of the City Council which subsidizes it to the extent of $50,000 annually, and generous support by leading citizens. Resources so provided have enabled him to create an organization of 99 first rate musicians; they had to be first rate to meet competition from the orchestras of nearby cities, Philadelphia and Washington. The tour, which embraced Montreal as well as Toronto was an expression of civic pride in the body Mr. Stewart has built up.

The conductor's career reflects credit on Canada. As a child he had been a choir-boy in Edinburgh but was very young when his father, the able musician, George Stewart, removed to Medicine Hat, Alberta, where he did a good deal to liven up musical life. In Reginald's late 'teens the Stewarts came to Toronto, and in a long apprenticeship here Reginald emerged as a first rate pianist and conductor, always a type of the ambitious Scot with a constant eye on the future.

A Noble Program

The program embraced but three numbers; the First Symphony of Brahms; the tone-poem "Death and Transfiguration" by Richard Strauss; and the latter's "Rosenkavalier Suite". The last-named, though light in character, is as severe a test of orchestral technique and dynamics. The tone quality is splendid in all sections, but its sensational feature is a wonderful choir of violins, which produces a vast and thrilling volume. With such magnificent forces to command Mr. Stewart revealed remarkable development in emotional power. Brahms' First Symphony is one of the most massive and glorious of all orchestral works; the rendering was truly majestic and finished in detail.

The same was true of the interpretation of Strauss's superlatively grandiose "Death and Transfiguration". I have always thought it best to forget its "story", for though the piece is supposed to depict the translation of a soul to eternity there is little spiritual exaltation. But as a score it reveals a mastery of the art of orchestration never surpassed.

The T.S.O. Concerts

There were two orchestral concerts last week by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The first, conducted by Mr. Mazzoleni was a Secondary School event. Once more I was impressed at seeing how much more intently the young people listen than does the average adult audience. The young violinist Pearl Palmaison, by the warmth and musical quality of her tone, and adept technical skill met a very severe test in the Tchaikovsky Concerto. Mr. Mazzoleni and his forces gave a brilliantly colorful and expressive rendering of Rimsky-Korsakoff's haunting "Scheherazade". A novelty which will certainly pass into the permanent repertory was "Playful Pizzacato" from "Simple Symphony" by the young British genius, Benjamin Britten.

At the weekly "Pop", the well-known radio conductor Samuel Hersenhoren, made his debut as guest conductor, and scored an unquestionable success. Anyone who has heard him, as violinist, play chamber music knows that he is a musician to the finger-tips. The same skill in minutiae marked his sparkling and spontaneous interpretations of "Carmen", "Mignon" and "The Bat". Firm control and delicacy of feeling characterized his rendering of Delius's idyl, descriptive of evening on the English countryside, "Walk to the Paradise Garden". Conductor and orchestra cooperated splendidly in a dramatic rendering of the Finale to the Tchaikovsky Fourth Symphony.

Claire Gagnier

At Eaton's Auditorium were recitals by two highly gifted young singers, Claire Gagnier, the Montreal coloratura, and Anne Brown, an American lyric soprano, known to be of negro blood, though nobody, seeing her on the platform, would guess that fact. Though Miss Gagnier is but 21, the sweetness and flexibility of her voice and the phenomenal ease with which she sings fioriture, are known to countless Canadians. Last week she sang not only Rossini and Donizetti, but revived what is possibly the most difficult coloratura work ever penned "Theme and Variations" by Heinrich Proch, a Bohemian composer and coach who died in 1878. The work was probably composed for one of his pupils, Therese Tietjens (1831-77) one of the greatest names in the history of song. Lillian Blauvelt used to sing it wonderfully and it was remarkable to hear a Canadian girl rendering flawlessly a work which has baffled many a prima donna. I was even more interested in Miss Gagnier's distinguished legato style, in such lovely numbers as Handel's "O! Sleep Why Dost Thou Leave Me" and "Ah! Lo So" from Mozart's "Magic Flute". She also distinguished herself in four exquisite lyrics by Gabriel Fauré. To-day she has a wider range in interpretation than some famous recitalists double her age.

The uniquely passionate and wooing quality of Anne Brown's tones has delighted in the past and was moving at times last week; though

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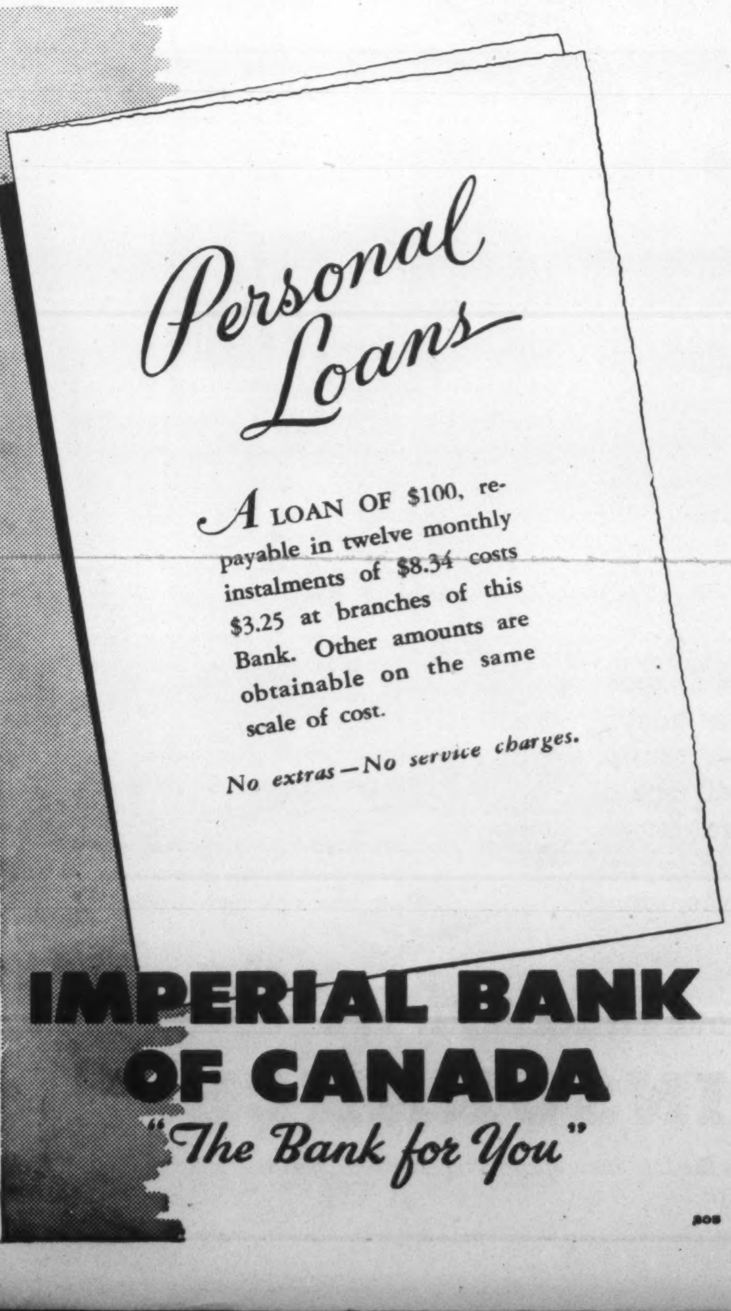

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her program was much less onerous than that of Claire Gagnier on the previous evening. She seemed unduly restless for a singer of her experience, as though not entirely sure of herself. She is of intense temperament and her finest offering was a tragic rendering of "Air de Lia" from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue"

FILM AND THEATRE

A Photographed Stage Play May Be Good Film Entertainment

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVEN when you allow for the more uninspired efforts of the theatre—the hopefully-hopeless Broadway try-outs, the third-rate Broadway successes played by second-rate road companies, the comedies hopped up with profanity and sex-reference to cover their lack of ingenuity and wit—it is still undeniable that the stage is a more interesting medium than the screen.

The actual limitations of the theatre are in some respects an advantage. Lacking the omnipresent and frequently officious camera, the stage must fall back on understatement or on its own special type of ingenuity. The screen on the other hand has more resources than it can conveniently manipulate, together with a budget that is constantly burning holes in its producers' pockets. So it must incessantly explain and enlarge; the energetic camera and the garrulous sound track must be constantly at work, making sure that nothing is left unapprehended. The general tendency of the movies is to overfeed the eye and ear, while keeping the imagination on a starvation diet.

There are, of course, plenty of bad and stupid plays, some of them a good deal worse than anything the movies can produce. But it is still true that the stage, aiming at a smaller and more critical audience, tends to operate on a higher level of literacy and intelligence than the screen. Yet producers who faithfully produce a stage play for the movies are invariably criticized for photographing the play and failing to make use of the limitless resources of the screen.

The film versions of George Bernard Shaw's plays, for instance, are always open to this criticism. Dramatist Shaw refuses to sacrifice a line of his precious dialogue to cinematic convention. It doesn't matter to him in the least that ideas don't photograph well, since ideas are what he is primarily interested in, rather than photography. If his audience objects to long stretches in which the characters do nothing but talk, while the camera remains firmly rooted in one spot, so much the worse for the audience. It won't be let off a line of dialectics by the relentless Mr. Shaw.

Blithest of Spirits

Noel Coward, to be sure, is no George Bernard Shaw. But his stage comedy "Blithe Spirit" was sufficiently funny and ingenious to merit the kind of treatment it received from the British studios—which is, in the Hollywood sense, no "treatment" at all. "Blithe Spirit" is unmistakably a photographed play. Most of the time the characters do nothing but talk. The camera is forced to settle down to one of those knowingly furnished drawing-rooms which seem to be Mr. Coward's spiritual habitat, and with a few minor excursions, it stays there right through the film. But it is hard to imagine how "Blithe Spirit," for the insubstantial, preposterous thing it is, could possibly be improved by calling in the formidable resources of the cinema.

The story, as almost everyone must know by this time, is about an author (Rex Harrison) who decides to use a spiritualistic medium as source material for his novel, and in so doing inadvertently calls up his first wife Elvira (Kay Hammond). Since Elvira is a talented poltergeist it isn't long before his second wife (Constance Cummings) joins his first, and the medium has to be called back to lay them both. The medium herself, Madame Arcati, is the most diverting creation that Noel Coward ever knocked off during a hard week-end's work.

A violent composite of all the stranger elements in her strange profession, Madame Arcati hurls herself through the picture, shattering natural law with immense enthusiasm and without a thought of consequence... It's hard to say how much of the comedy is to be attributed to Noel Coward's character, and how much to Margaret Rutherford's characterization. However she was evolved, she is constantly, bewilderingly funny.

A more elaborate screen adaption might have made a different comedy of "Blithe Spirit." But it is difficult to see how it could have made a more diverting one.

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More About Why Girls Go Wrong

By LUCY VAN GOGH

EVER since I began going to the theatre, its audiences, especially of the male sex, have been deeply interested in the question, "Why Girls Go Wrong". The theatre's discussion of that question has taken different forms in different ages, with Hubris bulking large in it in the days of Pericles, the Devil in the Middle Ages, and the State of Society (which may or may not include the Free Enterprise System) in our own day. But the audience does not really go to hear the discussion; that is merely an excuse. It goes to see girls going wrong, which is always an interesting spectacle. There was a large audience at the Royal Alex. the night I went to see "Pick-up Girl", the latest American contribution to this theme, and it had a much higher proportion of masculinity than I have seen in that show-place for many moons.

The entire play is laid in a juvenile court in New York, in which setting, by the ingenious device of occasionally calling a recess to allow the judge to do some telephoning, a number of private family conclaves and lovers' colloquies are held without any sense of incongruity. Technically the piece is extremely clever, and its author and stager, Elsa Shelley, must know her social service work pretty well inside out.

It is also admirably played, by a cast picked with scrupulous regard to type and thoroughly drilled in its business. Coburn Goodwin as the *Judge* is on the stage throughout except for the intervals mentioned, and while he has nothing to do except be a good judge he does it brilliantly. Marguerite Morrissey keeps well within the limits of plausibility as the straying girl of fifteen (it must be admitted that they go wrong earlier than they used to in the ten-twent'-thirt' melodramas), and avoided over-acting with great skill. There are numerous other good performances, but about all of them except the Judge there is a feeling that credit should probably go as much to Miss Shelley (or perhaps Producer Harry Baker for his "personal supervision") as to the individual players.

I do not think the piece can do any harm, even to those rather numerous members of the audience who laugh in the wrong places; and if there are still any theatre-goers who need enlightenment on the subject of syphilis they will get it, which they did not do in the old melodramas because it was then unmentionable.

At the Victoria Theatre there is being shown all this week another production of "The Hasty Heart", that study of Scottish dourness which was played at the Royal Alex. two or three weeks ago. The cast includes a number of talented Canadians and Americans, and is quite worth seeing; but I find myself handicapped in dealing with it by the fact that the piece is definitely not one to be seen twice within a short period of time.

The many admirers of Fridolin of Montreal, otherwise Gratien Gelinas, the young artist whose brilliant and poetic clowning in a series of his own revues since 1937 has made him the best-known personality in the French-Canadian theatre, will be glad to learn that he seems fairly certain to make a successful start in New York. He has a role which fits him like a glove in a new play of French-Canadian small-town life entitled "St. Lazare's Pharmacy", by Miklos Laszlo and Eddie Dowling, which opened last week in Montreal with Dowling and Miriam Hopkins also in the cast, and was very well received.

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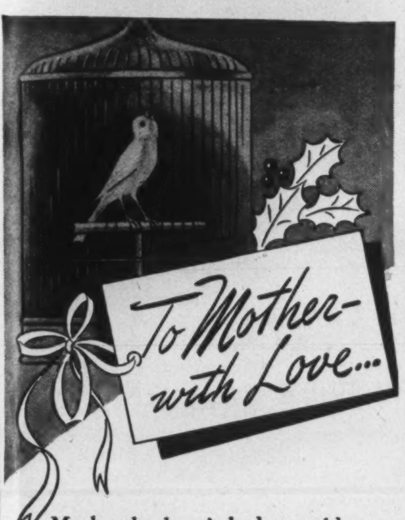
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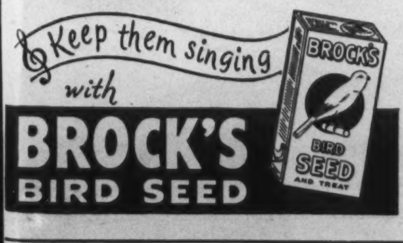

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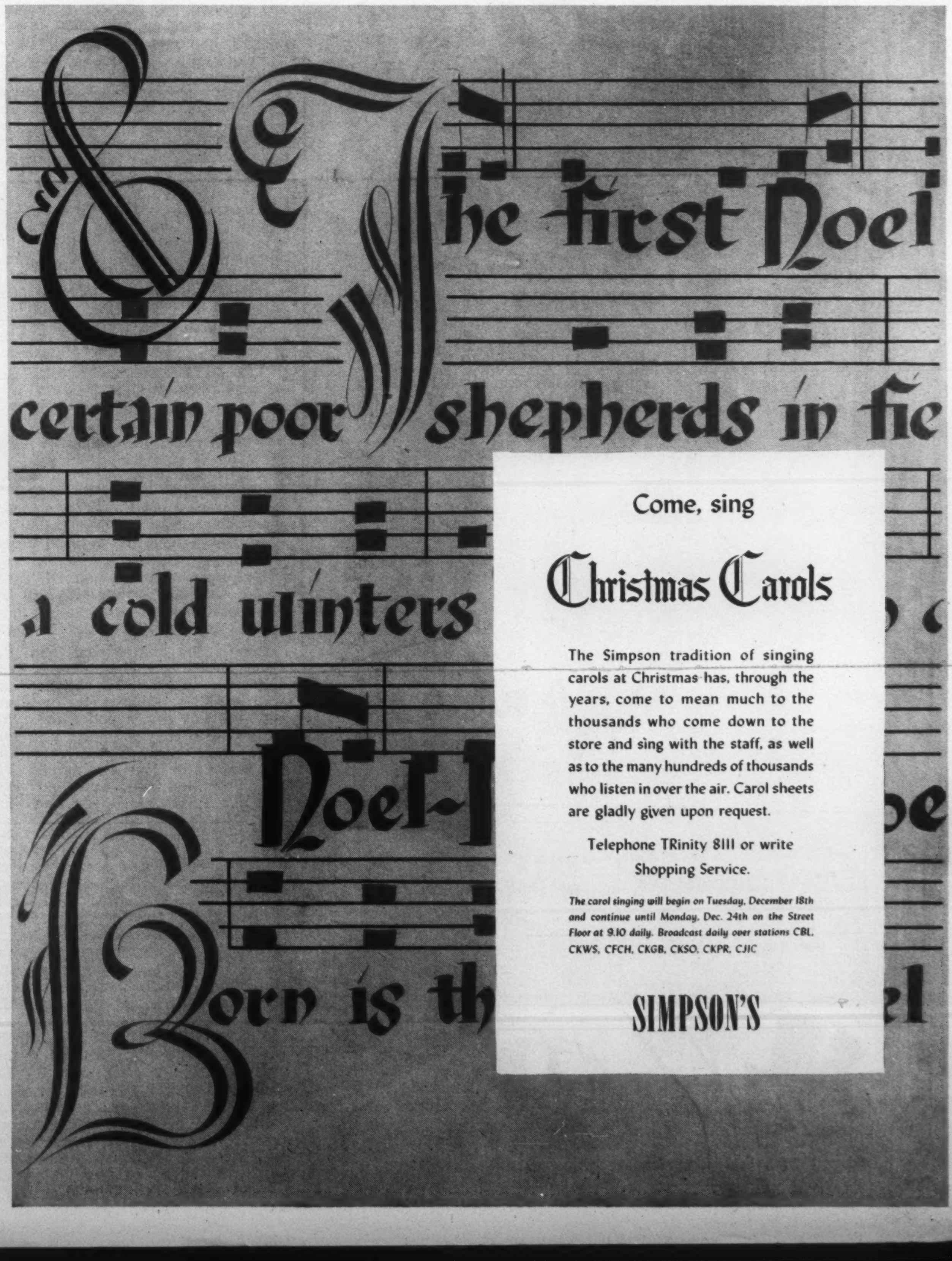

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By JANET MARCH

IF YOU can make your mind a blank about the shooting war in Java, rumblings in India, difficulties in China, and a few other international problems you can, this year for the first time since 1938, look skyward and sing happily of peace on earth, goodwill to men. It doesn't seem to be a very hopeful Christmas, and yet at least we have progressed a long way from the spot we were in a few months ago when the best news we could hope for was a bomber with a heavier bomb load capacity or an atomic bomb.

A lot of good things have taken place since last May and August. The great ships steam into identified ports their decks khaki colored, the special trains rumble home, the children learn what the word "daddy", means. The universities swarm with older looking men glad to be learning the humanities instead of practising the destruction of the human race. It would be too much to hope to convert a world to walk in the ways of peace in six short months when we have been going hell for leather towards destruction for six years. We can make a start, though, at this season by practising the good will toward men of which the multitude of the heavenly host told the shepherds one thousand nine hundred and forty-five years ago.

Goodwill to a housewife means something more than a friendly mental attitude towards the citizens of the world. It means turkey and plum pudding, mince pies and egg nogs, mistletoe in the front hall, holly wreaths, a mantel thick with Christmas cards, and friends dropping in at all hours. It means skates and skis left as death traps in the front hall and radiators covered with drying mittens, and raids on the refrigerator. It means a few other things which go along with this state of affairs; such as piles of dishes, the marks of ski boots on the newly polished floors, the needles of the Christmas tree which shower off, and the general clutter which Christmas entails so that by New Year the poor woman has a strong conviction that all she has done for a week is to pick things up and put them away.

A good many housewives who, in the old days of sugar, would have scorned bought cakes, plum pudding or mincemeat, this year have been only too glad to depend on the shops. Even if you can't boast about making great-grandmother's recipes this course will have the advantage of leaving you some sugar to operate with. If there isn't more sugar there is more to drink, though the old cocktail recipes which call for a dash of this or that thing which we haven't seen for many years are useless. Rum and rye are to be had, though, and you can do a good deal with them. Planter's Punch is usually a variation on the old jingle, "One of sour, two of sweet, three of strong and four of weak." The sour should by rights be lime juice but the visitors won't complain at lemon being substituted. This is fine served cold from the shaker, or hot after a cold drive home from skiing.

All the old recipes for egg nog call for brandy, and if you have some you are all set, but egg nog with rye is good too.

Egg Nog

4 eggs
½ cup of sugar
1 cup of rye whiskey
1/3 cup of rum
3 cups of cream
3 cups of milk
Powdered sugar
Nutmeg

Separate the egg whites from the yolks and beat the yolks until they are pale yellow, add the sugar and then the whiskey and rum, then 2 cups of the cream and the milk. Beat the egg whites till they are stiff and fold them in. Whip the other cup of cream—if you can—and add it and flavor with powdered sugar and nutmeg. This is, of course, a prewar recipe and you could reduce the quantity of sugar unless you like a very sweet egg nog.

The advantage of serving egg nog is that you can mix it up and offer it with fruit cake to any visitors who drop by without rushing out for more ice cubes for a new brew of cocktails.

If you can afford it in butter and sugar here is a recipe which will make a small rich fruit cake.

Fruit Cake

½ cup of butter
1 cup of brown sugar
4 eggs
¼ teaspoon of cinnamon
1 pinch of mace
¼ cup of currants
½ cup of raisins
4 tablespoons of almonds—blanched and chopped
2 tablespoons of chopped citron peel
1 pinch of cloves
¼ teaspoon of nutmeg
1¾ cups of flour
1/3 cup of coffee

Cream the butter and add the sugar, and cream the mixture thoroughly, then add ½ cup of the flour and the spices. Separate the eggs and add the well beaten yolks. Beat the whites until they are stiff and fold them in and then add the coffee and the remaining flour alternately. Stir in slowly the fruit, nuts and peel, and put in a greased pan and cook in a very slow oven for three hours. It may even take a little longer for long, slow cooking is the secret of good fruit cake—275 is hot enough, and don't go above 300.

Here's wishing all families a happy Christmas and a full larder.

"Christmas is the welcommest Time,
That doth come through the Yeare;
For't maketh many joyful hearts
And fills the world with Cheare."

Cookery as Practised in Modern Fiction is Passing Strange

By PENELOPE WISE

TIME was when an author could leave you with appetite whetted for a good square meal. Dickens, when he really lets himself go, sends the reader to his dinner with a better appetite than a ten-mile walk can produce, and with a lot less trouble. There is the bread and beef which Dick Swiveller offers the starved Marchioness (in a scene that is the finest piece of escape literature in the language) . . . "the great pot, filled with some fragrant compound which sent forth a grateful steam, and was indeed a choice purl."

If this fare is too simple for you, there are the Dickensian steak and kidney pies, or veal and ham, his elder wine, "well-qualified with brandy and spice."

Scott does not dwell with such hearty or frequent gusto upon food,

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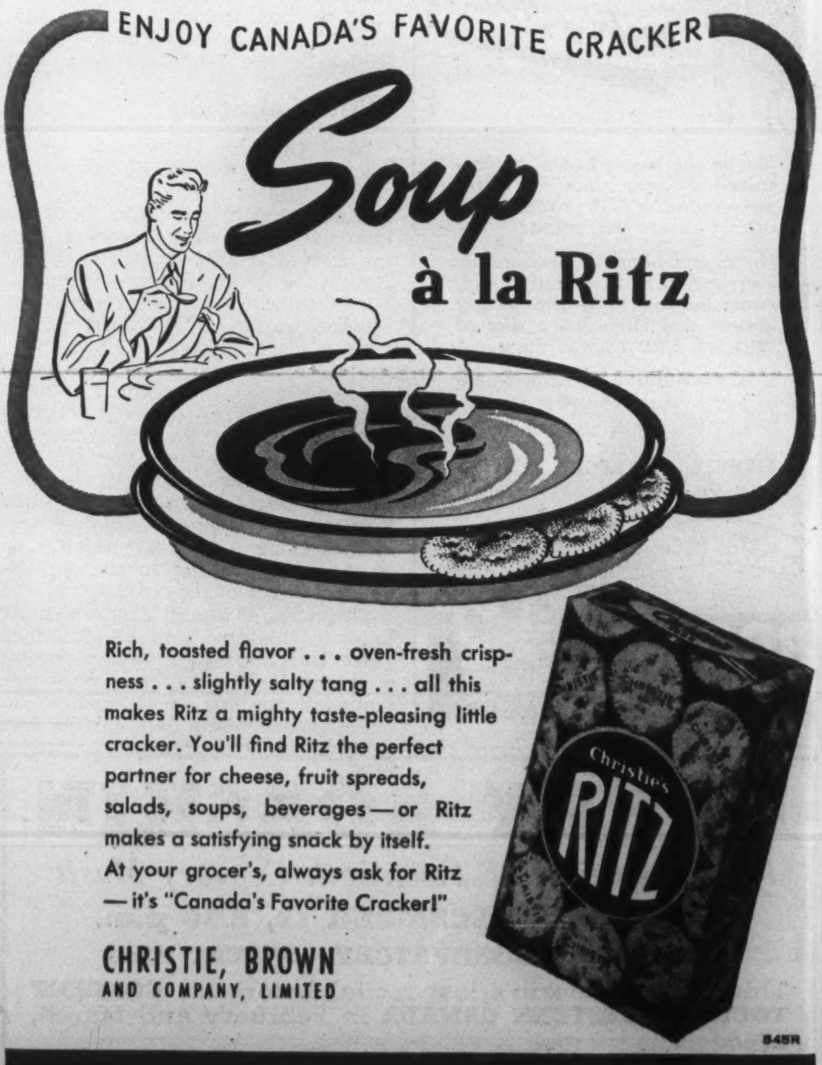

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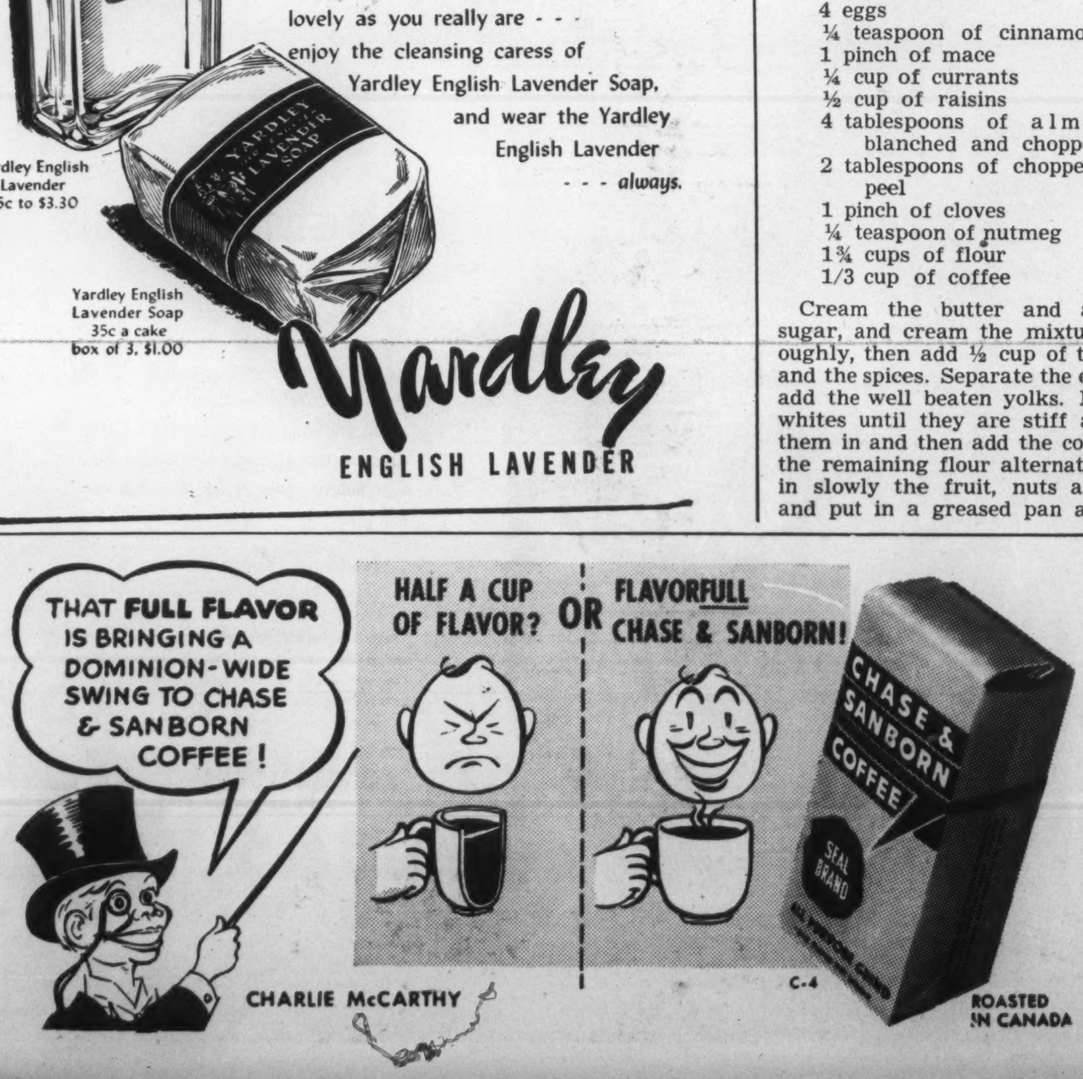
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but he has the right touch. There is Meg Merrilies' "goodly stew, composed of fowls, hares, partridges and moor game, with potatoes, onions and leeks." "Gape, sinner, and swallow," says Meg to the Dominie, (an admonition I frequently repeat to myself when confronted by the baffling concoctions of meatless Tuesdays and Fridays).

Such literary viands leave the reader satisfied but not sated. A trifle high in caloric value perhaps, they are still not meretricious, not bedevilled food. They leave you, if you are reasonably eupeptic, with no queasy after-effects. Unless you read of them immediately after a hearty dinner they whet, not cloy, the appetite.

But cookery as practised in the current crop of fiction is something else again. It is perhaps the inevitable result of the rationing of meats and fats, but the dishes set before us are dripping with butter, bubbling with cream, contaminated with a dozen alien ingredients. The authors write as if they had not had a square meal for years. A few pages of Cross Creek cookery or Della Lutes send me staggering for the sodium bicarb. They give me heartburn.

A recent story in a popular weekly illustrates this general trend. Otherwise an original and diverting story (she does not get her man!) it tells of a girl who comes to the rescue of a sick man by cooking his meals for him.

"On a poached egg she sketched popeyes and grinning mouth with catchup." A poached egg, though doubtless wholesome food, is at any time a sight from which to avert the eyes, but with catchup eyes, popeyes at that, it would be something to make even a strong man shudder. "Cereals she colored pink and green to look like ice cream." "She did a magnificent red cabbage with apples and a dribble of red currant jelly." And all this, mark you, for a man whose eye was dimmed and natural force abated by a severe attack of flu.

This girl belongs to a school of culinary thought whose views are prevalent in both fact and fiction. They cannot leave good food alone, but must smother it in gallons of cream, firkins of butter and garnishes *ad nauseam*.

They are responsible for ringing a good baked ham with pineapple wheels and marshmallows — *marshmallows!* Not satisfied with the honest, earthy, inimitable savor of a baked potato, they must complicate it with cheese, paprika, mushrooms and heaven knows what other ingredients gathered from earth and sea.

Pass me the soda biscuits.

Queen's University Presents "Hamlet"

By JOHN H. HOUCK

WITH the successful production of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the Queen's University Drama Guild of Kingston, Ont., has laid the foundation for what both students and faculty hope will be a new Shakespearean tradition in Canada.

Last month, with an entirely undergraduate cast under faculty direction, the Guild presented Shakespeare's immortal tragedy for the first time in Queen's history and brought forth a production which Dr. G. B. Harrison, head of the English Department, says "I would not be ashamed to take anywhere."

It was last autumn that the Kingston collegians enacted their first Shakespeare — "Twelfth Night." Direction in both plays has been given jointly by Professor Harrison and Dr. William Angus of the Department of English. Dr. Harrison is a recognized authority on Shakespeare while Dr. Angus specializes in acting, directing, and what is generally called "the technical side" of dramatics.

In Character

In all of its performances, the prime aim of the Guild has been to interpret Shakespeare accurately and most emphatically not to "ham" it. The first prerequisite for any actor is to understand what the Elizabethan lines mean—what the character would be saying in modern or colloquial English. Once this is done, the directors contend that the task of line-presentation is a relatively simple one. Said Dr. Harrison, "We think this proves that Hamlet can be done by amateur groups. True, you don't get the professional touch, but on the other hand, you get a freshness of presentation which makes up for small technical faults."

Tentative casting for "Hamlet" was done last April; at that time the parts of *Hamlet, Polonius, Ophelia, King Claudius* and *Queen Gertrude* were allotted. The title role was played by Douglas Dale of Ottawa, a final year student in the faculty of Arts. Mr. Dale's interpretation, in line with that of Dr. Harrison himself, is a portrayal of a rather immature impetuous youth, frustrated in his activities and making abortive atattempts to escape the hedging-in of circumstances. There is no shadow whatever of the classical "gloomy Dane."

The scenery and staging of the play are built on a theme of what the program notes call "Elizabethan simplicity." Probably not more than a half-dozen pieces of furniture are used altogether. Curtain combinations built around three simple archways provide all of the changes for the seventeen scenes. Guild members themselves under the direction of Mrs. William Angus made most of the costumes and dressed the entire cast of twenty-four on about fifty dollars.

Technical Skill High

Dramatics at Queen's are entirely extra-curricular and gain the players no academic credits whatever. On the contrary, a play like "Hamlet" is much more likely to divorce the young thespians from their books for dangerously long periods. But in spite of this, the Drama Guild membership booms steadily and its activities have been extended into the field of radio, where broadcasts are presented each week over the University's own station.

The Queen's experience in this field provides an interesting example of the impetus which interest and ability can provide to activities of this nature. Up until the advent of Dr. Angus in the late 'thirties, students seem to have taken very little interest in the drama group and most of the plays were rather poorly patronized one-night stands. Since that time, under expert tutelage, the undergraduates have progressed with phenomenal rapidity, not merely in the arousal of interest, but even more in technical skill. From farces like "Charley's Aunt," the Guild has advanced to plays like the Russian "Distant Point" and the tightly-paced "Granite." Other presentations have included the popular "Arsenic and Old Lace" and "You Can't Take It With You." Plans for next term's major production have not been completed but among the plays being considered are "Gaslight" and "Blithe Spirit."

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Sift dry ingredients; cut in shortening till very fine; add milk to make soft dough. Turn dough onto floured board and shape into round cake about 1" thick. Bake in lightly greased layer-cake tin at 425°F. for 20-25 minutes. Split and butter while hot. Place whole sections of seedless oranges, between layers and top with

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THE OTHER PAGE

Holiday with Fireworks but Fritzy Didn't Know It

By DEAN CORNELL

THE Kid, youngest of the ship's company, stood disconsolate beside the starboard pom-pom, shifting his feet and bracing himself every time the stubby corvette wallowed in the channel swell. Thus he had stood ever since dinner, for, when he felt the first sensations of homesickness, he had automatically sought his action station there beside the gun. As he stood now, again automatically as his months at sea had taught him to do at his action station, his eyes searched the blue sky of France off the starboard bow for possible sign of German aircraft. But his appearance was deceptive, because his eyes weren't really taking anything in; they were scanning in retrospect the familiar appearance of his home as he would have seen it coming up the front walk.

The house that he could see in his mind's eye and the things of it were very far away on this day. Oh sure, there was plenty for which to be thankful. No fog and cold like he had known farther north, but then even today's clear sunshine had a drawback, for it made the May day seem more than ever like back home. But there was no denying it, even with the weather plenty was missing. Why, there should be a holiday celebration, but he heard there wasn't going to be just because some guy somewhere was feeling his rank. And there should be picnics and yes, by gosh, that was it — fireworks.

The night before the Twenty-Fourth he would always be hanging around the front door waiting for Dad to come home and, sure enough, there would be under Dad's arm, as he came up the front walk, a bulky brown paper parcel. What a scramble he and his brother had then, opening that parcel; And, round-eyed, touching, turning over, examining and speculating on the Roman candles, the pin-wheels, colored fountains, sparklers, and the packages of crackers in their bright red wrappers with the brush Chinese characters in gold. Pop was mighty generous. He saw to it that his boys always had as many as, if not more, fireworks than anybody on the street, and a better selection, too. There was only one thing they didn't have — never any thunderbolts. Mother put her foot down firmly about thunderbolts; there was no budging her. "They're too dangerous," was what she said.

Mother had been right about that like she most always was about everything. Those giant crackers — thunderbolts—were dangerous. That is, if you handled them foolishly. Remember Garry Williams, and the one he placed under the tin can? It blew the end right out of the can, and Garry got a nasty cut on the side of his nose, just missed his eye. When Mom heard about it, she said like he knew she would, "There — I told you so".

The Kid remembered how the morning of the Twenty-Fourth never would seem to come. He would be awake before it was light. The rest of the house would be asleep and he'd have to stay there in bed, kicking and squirming. Some difference from school mornings when he'd be so sleepy that Ma would lose all patience trying to get him up. Well, the long slow minutes would tick away as he dozed and grew more and more impatient until finally he would hear a stirring, and then he would dive into his clothes — but there'd be another wait before Mother gave permission to let off the crackers. She was so afraid that he might get hurt, that she always tried to postpone everything until the last minute. Heck, if she could only be around sometime during gunnery practice when he was doing his job at his station, but then he was rather glad she couldn't — she'd be scared stiff.

He remembered how he'd try to conserve his store of crackers so that they'd last well into the day, but always he'd get reckless, shooting off a whole package at one time in the garbage can where it made a swell racket. So he'd have to bum two bits from Mom to get some more, and she'd give it to him reluctantly. Not that she begrudged him the money, but that it was for firecrackers.

Yes — he'd shoot off all his crackers, and then would come the long, tiring, restless wait, until it was dark enough to attend to the rest of the contents of the brown paper parcel — the fireworks. Maybe there would be a picnic to fill in the time; that'd be good, that'd be all right, but still the time would lag. When it did come, Mom would be right in there saying, "Don't get so near. Stand back from those things. They're dangerous! Somebody's bound to get hurt!"

And so, moodily musing, the Kid stood beside the pom-pom, feet braced, his eyes scanning the sky and his mind back home. Suddenly, with a conditioned reflex, his attention was jerked upwards. Months of training took hold of his nerves and muscles, of his brain, and as action stations sounded, he became a fighting man. Instinctively, as his gun leader slipped into position and trained the pom-pom on the approaching marauder, the Kid rhythmically started to replace the short heavy belt of shells as was his duty as left hand loader of the gun.

The gun was throwing its two pound shells four to the second, fifty yards in advance of the aircraft that was swinging around preliminary to its dive on the corvette. With the same rhythm that made the girls call him one of the best dancers in the school, the Kid kept feeding the belts. Momentarily, his mind had been frozen to the job by the impact of the attack, but because he was so practiced, his thoughts soon escaped and were back at home on the twenty-fourth of May. All at once, he gave a little start that almost threw his timing, for he suddenly thought of Mom and her fear of fireworks. Boy, the old gun was sure giving a swell display now.

The Kid squinted up into the sun trying to see the tracers flit across the nose of the German. Suddenly, he saw it burst into a sheet of flame, then black smoke. A stab of pain ran up his leg and that was all he knew until he woke up in the ward room. An S.B.A. had a finger on his wrist and the Kid, by raising his head slightly, could see the "number one" working over his right leg. Noticing his opened eyes, the S.B.A. patted him on the shoulder and said, "Nuthin' much, Kid, you're okay." The Lieutenant looked up from his work and nodded, "Sure, sure, you're all right. A bit of the Jerry your gun brought down wound up in your leg — that's all." And then he smiled and added "Fritzy couldn't have known that today is a holiday for us when we shoot off the fireworks."

The Kid lowered his head with a satisfied sigh, his eyelashes fluttered, and then around the corners of his mouth danced the last smile of boyhood, for he was thinking of Mom and the Twenty-Fourth.

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The House Stopped Its Living To Listen to the Music

By ANN FOSTER

IN THE kitchen of number 24, the woman stopped kneading the white dough for time to pluck a mint leaf from a bunch hanging to the knob of a cupboard door, and began to chew methodically. Above her head, in its cage, a bird was singing.

"A small sound," said the Negress aloud, "but powerful sweet, and surely aimin' to conquer the devil's broodin' of this house!" She lifted the dough from the bowl, slapped it on a floured board, and began to roll it with swift, light black movements.

And then Jonathan stood in the doorway, his intense blue eyes fixed upon the woman's face. Without looking up, she spoke. "Yo' sure must have hurried, Mas' Jonathan," she said. "And youse not goin' to be disappointed neither!"

"Mother's not in, then."

It was a statement. There was no hint of question in the boy's voice.

With his eyes still on the woman's face, he slowly entered the kitchen. His thin anxious face relaxed. Sighing, he dropped his school books to the floor. Then he smiled. "Hear Nicky singing?" he said.

"Sure!" said the woman, rapidly trimming pie crust edges with a knife. "Sure!" she said again, and opened the oven door.

The boy's eyes never left her face. When she had placed three pies in the dark warm mouth of the oven, she straightened herself, and wiped her immense hands on her apron. She looked at the boy, and Jonathan met her gaze for an instant. "Your Ma ain't expected in for another hour or more, so I done dusted it, and I done unlocked it, too!"

Jonathan's eyes emptied themselves of their intensity. Taking off his jacket, he threw it across a chair and swiftly rolled up his sleeves. He walked quietly to the door and entered the hall. Then he turned.

Through the kitchen windows a flaming sun was setting over the hills. Its light filled the room and turned small soap bubbles on the black skin of the woman to opals. The canary had stopped singing. Only the woman moved, her hands busy in the deep sink. She did not turn.

"Thanks, Miriam," Jonathan said. "Thanks," he said again, and gently closed the door.

For an instant he hesitated outside his father's room, then with a swift desperate movement, he entered.

FROM the room's deep silence, the silver-throated ticking of his father's French clock greeted him, flaunting its golden longevity upon his ears. Everything in the room was shrouded in grey linen. Everything that could be locked was locked, with keys that had themselves been locked away! all except the piano. This Miriam had unlocked. He reached towards it and lifted the lid. Then he drew several sheets of paper from his pocket, placed them on the music rack and sat down. Suddenly he raised his hands, held them poised for an instant and then dropped them full upon the keys. Hardly daring to trust his hands among the black and white figures that danced before his eyes, he pressed his right foot down upon the pedal and began to play. Instantly, sweet, impetuous notes tumbled joyously one upon the other to scatter and burst and cascade over his head until the brooding house swelled, was almost rocked with sound.

The door opened and Miriam's great frame slid into the room. Soundlessly she crossed the floor and sat swaying darkly from side to side upon one of the shrouded chairs.

"Like it?" Jonathan sang out over his shoulder, his fingers lingering and rushing over the keys.

"Like it? . . . Why every single thing in this house done stop its livin' to listen, Mas' Jonathan," she shouted back across the tumult. "If you-all plays on they'll just fall dead, Mas' Jonathan, so's this room and him can live again!"

The boy's hands became frantic. "Yes," he almost sang. "I know. I know!"

AS HER shining flesh swayed against the murk of linen shrouds, the silent laughter in her chest rose until it reached her throat. Suddenly her great frame bent over, her soft enormous breasts began to shake, and the dome-shaped voice of her laughter burst into the room. Arch upon arch her laughter rose, catching up Jonathan's music, winging it aloft, bearing it hardly distinct from itself, out through the walls of the waiting house, to fall circle upon larger circle beneath the eagle-winged evening sky.

It fell upon Jonathan's mother as she sat in the taxi that bore her back to the house. To the house and Jonathan: Jonathan with his anxious pointed face; the voiceless question at the root of his eyes.

She had stopped his music lessons. She could not endure his playing since they had received the news about Philip, . . . and yet, only recently, she had discovered Jonathan finishing a melody—some piece his father had begun—writing the notes down rapidly, secretly, by the light of his bedside lamp. "Why, Jonathan, I thought we'd agreed, . ."

He smiled at her, trying to understand.

"It's useless, you see, Johnny. I could not bear you to play. Later, in a year or so maybe. I am not well, you know. The doctor says. . ."

"Yes, mother, of course. . ." His voice had trailed off, drained of color.

This afternoon, she had been to the doctor's again. He had said: "There's nothing wrong with you, Gladys, nothing at all. Of course, if it's about the news of Philip . . . but there's nothing wrong, my dear. Nothing at all."

The taxi turned, and the waiting house lay ahead; the house, and Jonathan. And now, falling over her head were circles of expanding song.

When the cab stopped, she leaped to the pavement. Her hands trembled with anger as she sought for small change to pay the man. When he had driven away, she stood for a moment outside the house to listen. But the rippling desperate notes were lifted beyond her by laughter; lifted to the hills folded in violet now before the night.

As her anger blossomed, she let the taut strength of her body fade. With stumbling fingers she felt for the house key. On tiptoe, she ascended the steps and silently inserted the key in the lock. Swiftly she crossed the hall, opened the door, and stood against the wall. "Oh, Jonathan, how *could* you?" she breathed.

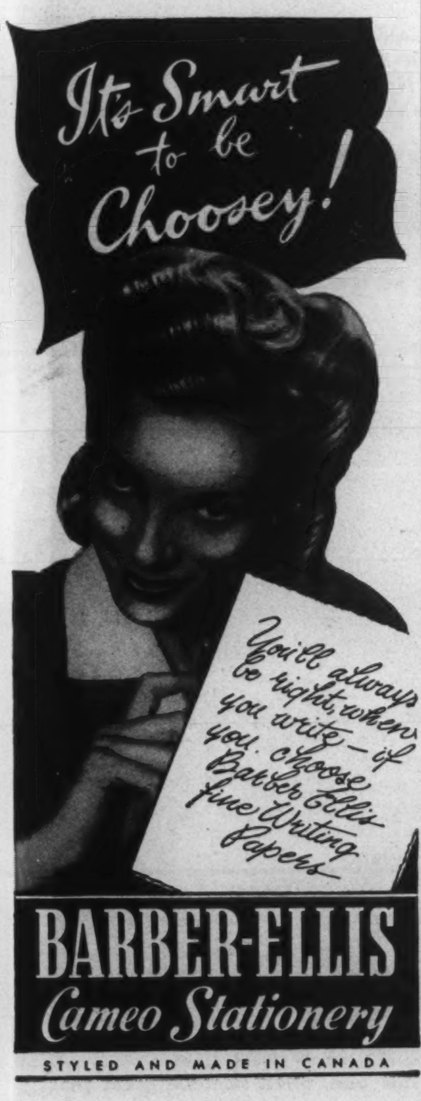
Jonathan played on, his hands leaping over the keys, his right foot edging over the pedal.

"Jonathan!" The sharp angular command held with the boy's name fell upon his head and rocked against the piano's white casket.

"The doctor says. . ." Her voice was a whisper now. Her straight agile body folded up like a crumpled concertina.

Miriam rose from the shadows, then her dark flesh crushed against the grey shrouds of the room.

"Mas' Johnny," she whispered. "Mas' Johnny, your Mammy ain't feelin' well again. You'll have to stop yo' playin' an' let things in this house go on doin' their devilish mortal living', Mas' Johnny!"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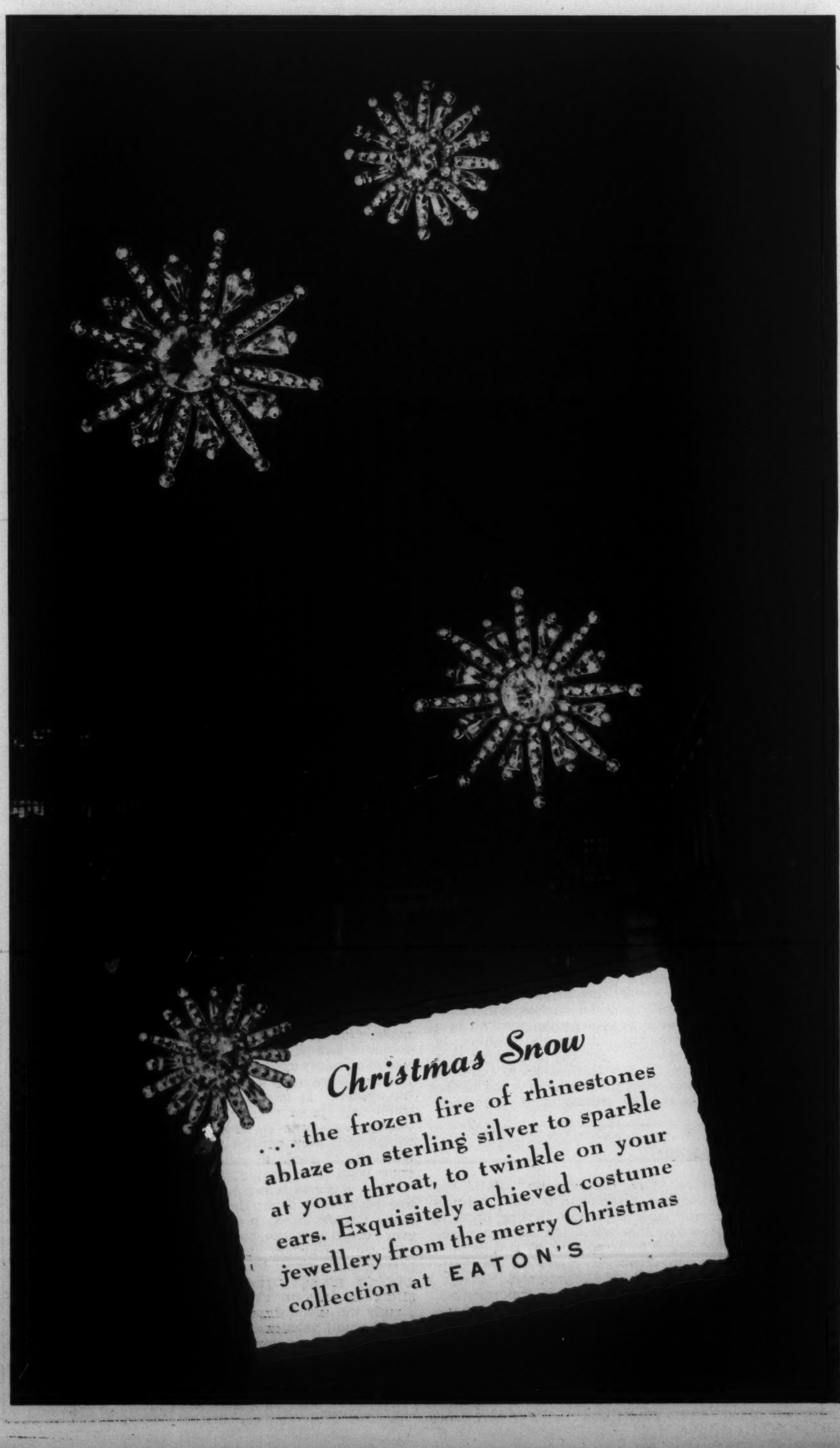

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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 15, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Short-Term Plan Would Ruin British Exports

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Both the short and the long-term aspects of Britain's export trade are of vital importance to her export merchants at the moment, for they realize that whatever policy the Government adopts now must not be inconsistent with the needs of the future.

While it is true that in the present world markets there are buyers for all goods with little regard to quality and price as against speed of delivery, this will not long remain so, for there are many of Britain's former customers, who have of necessity developed their own industries during the war, and who will wish to retain part, at least, of their manufacturing independence. Also, the time will come when prices will once again be of primary importance and the question of re-assessing her industrial efficiency against keen competition cannot fail to be associated with the ever-present question of wages.

London.

THE question of British exports has been so lifted from the practical plane of economics to the vaguer atmosphere of controversial politics that its difficulties are coming to be assessed in the same sort of general and high-falutin terms as govern, say, the deliberations of the Big Five on the shape of European things to come.

Lord Keynes has done something to correct this unfortunate tendency in his straight talking at Washington, but it would still be a most salutary thing if the deciders at the highest levels could be brought to listen to the story of the doers in less exalted places.

Any capable British export merchant — and they are, with few exceptions, all capable — could destroy the developing myth that exports are a sort of magic that the right sort of political wand will conjure up and the wrong sort disperse. And there is much he could say about the sort of policy that would support his role that would introduce a healthy element of hard fact into current discussion.

Exports are an affair of production, sale and delivery. British goods will find their market oversea, in normal conditions (that is, conditions in which the world is not extravagantly a seller's market), if they are what the market wants, in terms of quality and design, and if they are offered at a price which compares competitively with the offering of other exporting nations, or with the domestic producers.

Today, since there is an undisputed field for every seller and neither price nor quality considerations weigh importantly against the promise of delivery, the only question is that of production.

The British Government has freed a large range of exports from any hindrance of licensing, is freeing factory space, has designed an intelligent apparatus to provide finance, and is, slowly but surely, getting men and women out of uniform and war work and back into civilian harness.

The two great problems before export industry are labor and materials, and it is here that the exporter will make his strongest demands. The labor shortage is acute, and looks like remaining so for a considerable time. Raw material, which must be imported to enable the manufactures for export, involves the expenditure of foreign exchange, on which the authorities look with a necessarily jaundiced eye.

But if the problem of production

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Back Door to Socialism

By P. M. RICHARDS

PROFESSOR Harold J. Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party (but not officially connected with the British Government), said last week before leaving New York for London that a Labor government in the United States is "obviously in the very far distant future." He was referring to the evident predilection of American public opinion, including that of organized labor itself, for private control and operation of industry as against state socialism.

But Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, doesn't agree with him. Sullivan thinks that failure to find a solution of the problem of labor-management relations may land the country in state socialism at no distant date, not because a majority wants it but because it is then the only effective means of maintaining production. This means that the U.S. is likely to lose its vaunted democratic freedom, if it doesn't find a way to make democracy work. Since the condition of labor-management relations in Canada is very similar to that in the U.S., we have reason to heed the Sullivan warning.

Mr. Sullivan had been discussing the indecisive ending of President Truman's labor-management conference and quoted the presiding officer, Judge Walter P. Stacy, as saying: "Gentlemen, we have come to the close of a chapter of the industrial life of America." Sullivan commented that the labor-management conference was not so much a chapter as a landmark between chapters. The earlier chapter, he said, covered the period begun in 1935, in which various actions and policies of the Roosevelt administration resulted in a considerable strengthening of labor's position in bargaining with employers. But the advantages thus conferred on organized labor were carried to extremes by several conditions, most of them arising out of the spirit of the times and the attitude of the Roosevelt administration.

The Next Chapter

Sullivan went on: "The next chapter? It is not yet certain. A common assumption is that Congress will now write new labor legislation, setting up as a formal legal procedure that which the labor-management conference failed to accomplish as a voluntary procedure. This may occur. It is possible that Congress may be wise enough, and disinterested enough, even in the face of approaching Congressional elections, to write legislation putting labor relations on a workable basis. Right here is the point which will determine the next chapter, and make it not merely what Judge Stacy described, 'a chapter of the industrial life of America,' but a chapter in the whole political and social life of the nation.

"Either Congress will write legislation which makes labor relations workable and thus permits the system of free enterprise and private ownership of industry to continue, or the present condition will continue, and by continuing grow more extreme, reaching finally a stage already beginning to show itself. This would be a stage in which the owners and managers of private industry find it too discouraging to go on; in which large industry goes on because it is already committed to so large a stake that it must go on even in despair; but in which new enterprise will not be attempted, and especially in which potential small enterprise will find the difficulties of labor relations so onerous that it will not venture. Such a paralysis of private industry could have only one ultimate outcome, socialization of industry by an avowedly labor government, such as is now under way in Britain."

A Workable System

The point is not that labor must be dispossessed of some of its present advantages, but that, whether labor likes it or not, or for that matter whether management likes it or not, a workable system of labor-management relations must somehow be achieved or we shall find ourselves in deep trouble and ultimately saddled with a social-economic system which, perhaps, none or few of us want.

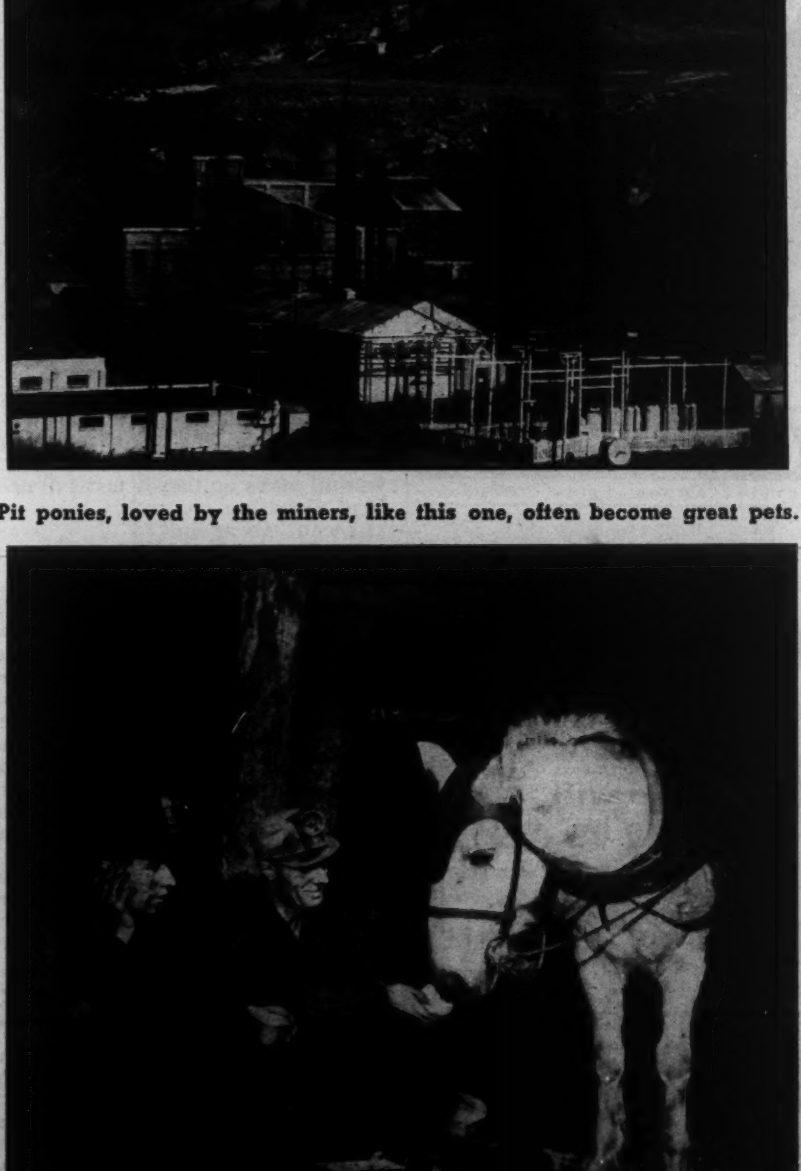
Today, with the present irresponsibility of the labor unions, management doesn't know where it stands. On top of all the uncertainties of future taxation, public purchasing power, markets both foreign and domestic, and political trends, there is the all-pervading uncertainty of labor continuity and labor costs. In many cases labor unions have called strikes despite the existence of unexpired contracts with employers containing positive no-strike pledges. How can management price its products properly under such conditions? How can they contract to furnish stated quantities of goods at stated prices when they don't know what their production costs will be?

When business is exposed to unreasonable hazards, less business is done; there is less production. Yet today Canada needs production more than she has ever needed it before, for it is only by a considerably enlarged production that she can meet her heavy postwar obligations, including that of a sufficiency of jobs. In present circumstances this country cannot afford to tolerate avoidable checks to production. Clearly the establishment of a sound basis for labor-management relations is a matter of national concern. It is not a matter of denying the legitimate aspirations of labor but of safeguarding, so far as legislative action can, the continuing welfare of the national community as a whole.

Coal Shortage a Challenge To Canadian Miners

Coal miners in the East and West wield pick and drill to supply fuel for Canadian homes and industries. The two above are engaged on drill, room-and-pillar mining in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. Below: At Coleman, Alberta, western miners work with the majestic Rockies as a background.

Pit ponies, loved by the miners, like this one, often become great pets.



(*Continued from Page* 50)

is the pressing one right now, it will not indefinitely continue unaccompanied by serious difficulties in selling. A large number of Britain's customer states have been developing internal industries under the pressure of war, and they are reluctant to see them disappear under a flow of imports from a Britain which is better qualified economically to produce what they produce.

Both Australia and New Zealand are using the instrument of import licensing to retain some of the independence in manufacture which the war compelled, and a breakdown of this policy will become an urgent consideration in any long-range export assessment.

Equally, while price questions are now very subsidiary, they will not continue always to be so. It cannot be very long before overseas buyers begin to scrutinize price catalogues again, and this means that Britain must re-examine her internal cost structure and her industrial efficiency as measured in production per man-hour.

Relatively Inefficient

She has been proved to be relatively inefficient as compared with the United States in a number of industrial sections — notably in textiles — and the process of correcting this position cannot be brief, nor, since its end is a reduction in costs, can it be dissociated from the issue of wages.

This division of the export question into two quite distinct parts — the short and the long-term — is very present to the mind of the exporter, and he is concerned lest the authorities should encourage a policy which is appropriate to the former but inconsistent with the latter.

It cannot be argued that one policy can be adopted now, and another when circumstances change. The child is father to the man, and the shape of British industry will emerge ineluctably from the basis laid in the period of reconversion.

It is largely because of this that exporting industry is asking to be freed, not only from the special controls of wartime, but from the threat of a quite different sort of control in peacetime. The labor Government has been shown that, whatever its suitability in other directions, a program of nationalization would be fatal to exporting industry, which lives by reason of the multiformity which the infinitely varied demands of the customers require.

The charter which exporters ask for is a charter of freedom, and the demand they make of the Government is that it shall create, or rather permit, the conditions in which the best use may be made of that freedom.

They are not defeatists. Aware of the obstacles to the restoration of British overseas trade to the "pre-war plus" standard, they are confident of their ability to surmount them.

NEWS OF THE MINES

New Act Allows Plenty of Leeway For Requalification of Stocks

By JOHN M. GRANT

ONTARIO'S new Securities Act is now in force and fears of those who worried about the transition period between the old and new Act have been set at rest. To provide sufficient time to comply with the qualifications of the new measure and prevent as far as possible any dislocation or disruption of the security business, Hon. C. P. McTague, Commissioner, has allowed a leeway of six months for requalification of unlisted stocks. No new special registration until on or before March 21, 1946, will be required for brokers and salesmen registered under the former Act. Investment counsel, however, must apply for registration as of December 1. Mining issues qualified under the old Act are exempted from compliance with filing requirements under the new legislation, except that those still in the course of primary distribution will be required to file or register under the new Act prior to June 1, 1946. Securities listed or posted for trading on any recognized Canadian stock exchange do not come within the scope of the provisions of the new Act with respect to filing.

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The new Securities Commissioner, Mr. McTague, is understood to be entertaining some interesting proposals with a view to assisting in the carrying out of the new Act and securing the fullest co-operation of financial interests in steps toward any possible improvement in the methods of financing mining operations in the venture or risk category. Serious consideration is being given to the idea that an investment dealers association should be required to discipline itself much as doctors, lawyers, dentists, engineers, etc., have done. Attention is directed to the Maloney Act in the United States, a vehicle which deals with the Over-the-Counter stocks. Dealers in such securities are empowered under the Act to set themselves up as an organization to develop a code of ethics that could apply and is given the necessary power to discipline recalcitrants. Mr. McTague is of the opinion something of this nature has to come about and he also favors more adequate audits for brokers outside of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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Two discoveries are reported in the Granville Lake area, Manitoba, by Sherritt Gordon Mines prospecting parties, and two groups of claims were staked covering the finds. Michipicoten Iron Mines, in which Sherritt holds a 60 per cent interest, commenced production at the Josephine mine on a small scale in late September, and output will be stepped up as quickly as possible to the scheduled rate of 1,200 tons daily. In the third quarter of the current year tonnage treated at the Sherritt Gordon mine was 150,442 as against 165,786 tons in the previous three months, the decline being due to shortage of underground labor. The manpower scarcity resulted in suspension of practically all underground development work. Profit of $222,310, compared with $202,829, before provision for depreciation or deferred development.

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Sinking of a shaft to 220 feet, opening of two levels and an initial program of 2,600 feet of lateral work, has been recommended by A. F. Banfield, consulting geologist, for Trojan Gold Mines, in Privat township, Quebec, about four miles south of Taschereau on the C.N.R. The plans for more extended development followed uncovering of showings of visible gold over a wide carbonatized zone. The property comprises 800 acres with options held on adjoining ground which will provide a block of 2,200 acres. Finances are in hand for immediate requirements but the proposed underground work will necessitate additional arrangements.

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With a view to providing funds to take up several stock options in properties having profitable mine-making possibilities, through exten-

(*Continued on Page* 55)

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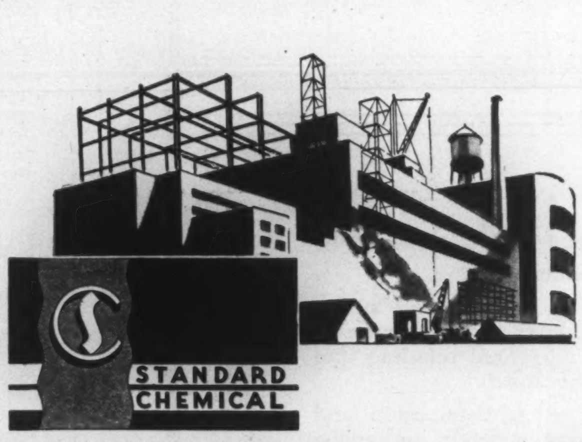

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

R.K.G., Westmount, Que. — Substantial gain in net earnings to a new high, and a large addition to working capital, is reported by INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO. and subsidiary companies for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1945. Net income after all charges showed an increase of approximately $235,000 from $2,610,110 to $2,845,501, a new record in the company's history. After providing for dividends on preferred, net for the latest year was equal to $9.80 a share on common as compared with $8.91 a share reported for the previous year. Dividend policy continued to be conservative, $2.25 per share being paid out during the year on the common stock, the same as was paid in previous year.

B.A.H., Mountain View, Ont.—None of the stocks you mention can be considered what you term sound and promising investments. All however, offer some speculative appeal. COIN LAKE GOLD MINES operates as a financing and development company, and it has been active recently in the sponsoring of new prospects. Its principal interest at present is participation in Heath Gold Mines, where encouraging results have been met with. A substantial interest is also held in Marcus Gold Mines west of Cochenour Willans. Other large shareholdings are held as well as a number of properties. STURGEON RIVER is a former gold producer closed down by wartime conditions. Ore reserves of 110,000 tons were reported when the mine was shut down and these graded over $12. A one-third interest is held in 58 claims adjoining the present mine property. At the end of the last fiscal year current assets exceeded current liabilities by over $300,000. THOMPSON-LUNDMARK is a partially developed mine in the North-West Territories, which was a substantial profit maker before being forced to suspend operations by the labor shortage. Operations can be quickly resumed and ore reserves at the time of the shutdown were estimated as over 52,000 tons grading 0.38 oz. The chances are regarded as favorable for opening new ore when development is resumed and at the end of the last fiscal year current assets exceeded liabilities by around $216,000 .

P.D.S., Calgary, Alta. — CANADIAN COTTONS LIMITED recently declared a dividend of 1½ per cent per share, quarterly, on the preferred, and a regular distribution of 30 cents a share plus 15 cents a share bonus on the common, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to share-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Ahead: Reaction, Rise?

BY HARUSPEX

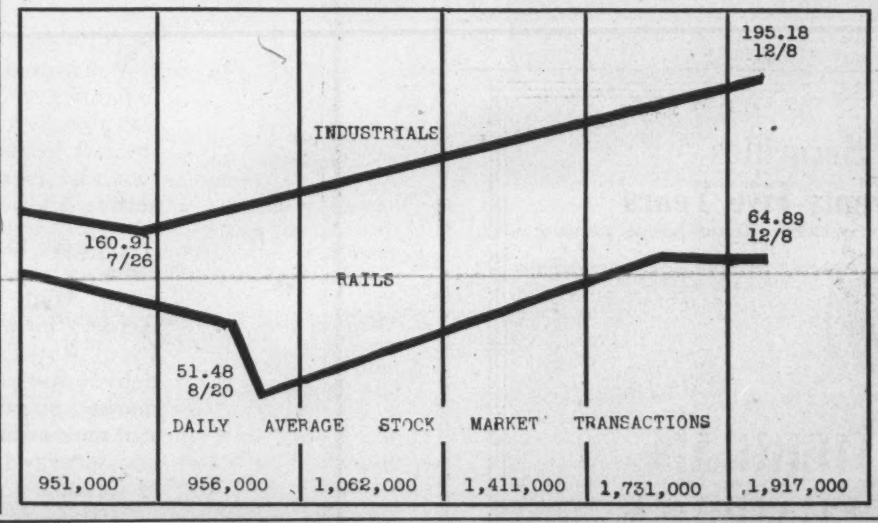
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: We regard New York stocks, from which Canadian equities take their price cue, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

With war's ending the New York stock market has been faced with a choice of (1) pausing, via a substantial interval of hesitation or recession, to give recognition to the various problems of reconversion from war to peace or (2) concentrating fully on the eventual postwar recovery period and ignoring any interim developments of an adverse or interruptive nature. With the conversion period now adjudged as halfway over, it begins to appear that the second course mentioned above is to be followed by the market. Under such circumstances recession in prices is still a possibility, but the reaction, while sharp, would be brief and more in the order of a technical correction than a protracted decline in which the direction of the main trend itself was brought into question.

Thus, while the market will probably head up, at some point between now and the end of the first quarter, for a reaction that will be nothing less than shocking to the new crop of speculators that have been attracted over the past several months by the seemingly one-way price street, an argument can nevertheless be made for ignoring this potentiality in favor of the higher price level that postwar recovery earnings should eventually create. On this basis substantial cash reserves should still be maintained awaiting (1) completion of the readjustment interval or (2) market recession discounting such completion, but some relaxation in favor of purchasing stocks adjudged as distinctly out of line with eventual postwar prospects, would seem in order, with passage of time from now forward.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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2ND JANUARY 1946
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.
By order of the Board,
P. SIMMONDS,
6th December, 1945. Manager.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA
LIMITED
DIVIDEND NO. 81
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1945, with a bonus of 75c per share, has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of December, 1945.
By Order of the Board.
J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, P.Q.,
December 10th, 1945.

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holders of record Dec. 3. Prior to the five-for-one stock split in June, 1944, the company had paid $6 per annum on both the preferred and the common. In 1940 to 1943 the company paid 4 per cent plus two per cent on the common. During the current calendar year the company has paid $1.20 on the common and similar amount on the preferred.

J.D.C., Montreal, Que—Acquisition of a new property in the Pensive Lake section of the Yellowknife-Beaulieu mining area, North West Territories, was recently announced by SMELTER GOLD MINES and I understand first exploration is planned on this group, which so far has only had assessment work. A block of 500,000 shares of Oracle Yellowknife Gold Mines is held and these will be distributed to shareholders at some future date. The company's original property in the God's Lake area of Manitoba is still held as well as a group of claims in the Rowan Lake district of Northwestern Ontario, on which visible gold has been discovered. Changes were recently made in the directorate of the company and it will be necessary to raise new finances for further work as the capitalization of 5,000,000 shares has all been issued.

D.R.N., Brockville, Ont. — Operations of COLONIAL AIRLINES' routes between Montreal and New York showed revenues sharply higher at $1,285,757 for nine months ended September 30, 1945. For the like period in the preceding year operating income was $810,455; gain equals 58.7 per cent. Nine-month net income before taxes totalled $192,703 against $31,156 in the 1944 period.

A. W. S., Brampton, Ont. — The MASSEY-HARRIS CO. reported last week that 4,000 preferred shares have been exchanged for 8,000 common shares under the first conversion privilege. Issued capital is 479,511 preferred shares and 740,678 common shares. While the exchange now seems satisfactory on a price basis, the preferred is paying dividends and the common is not, so the exchange would reduce an investor's income. On the other hand, the two-for one exchange only holds good so long as at least 322,399 shares of preferred are outstanding. After that, the present can only be converted into 1½ common, and later the ratio becomes one for one.

F.J.L., St Thomas, Ont.—LARDER "U" ISLAND MINES shares have some speculative appeal by reason of the location of its large property in the Larder Lake area to the south of Kerr-Addison. A new diamond drilling program was recently announced for this ground which in previous drilling indicated good geological conditions and some gold values. Two other properties are held one in Louvicourt township, Quebec and another in the Yellowknife area. Camps are now being erected on the Quebec group which lie south of the Obaska Lake property, in preparation for a geophysical survey, to be followed by drilling.

P. J. R., Charlottetown, P.E.I.—INTERNATIONAL PAINTS (CANADA) LTD. has declared a dividend of 5 per cent per share, plus an additional 5 per cent on account of arrears on the 5 per cent cumulative participating preferred stock, both payable January 10. Following these payments arrears will be reduced to $1.50. Dividend payments during current calendar year total $2, including arrears, which compares with $1.50 in both 1944 and 1943.

C.H.H., Halifax, N.S.—No activity has been reported by SOUTH McKENZIE ISLAND MINES for years although the property has locational interest as it adjoins the Gold Eagle Mine in the Red Lake area. No orebody was indicated in previous work but it is possible the location will result in a further test of its possibilities in the future.

Consumers Glass Company Ltd.

GLASS CONTAINERS have come into wider use by manufacturers for packaging their products. Glass is sanitary, has the advantage of permitting the consumer to see what he is purchasing and lends itself to attractive packaging to add to sales appeal. The Consumers Glass Company Limited produces glass containers for the food and beverage industries, for packaging proprietary and toilet preparations and prescriptions and manufactures fruit jars for the wholesale and jobbing trades. At the recent annual meeting of the company E. J. Brunning, president, told shareholders that orders on hand in the first three months of the current fiscal year, which commenced September 1, were as high as the war-time peak and were well ahead of the total on hand at the same time last year. The president states it is reasonable to expect that as a result of the amendment to the excess profits tax, which provides for a reduction in the excess profits tax from 100 per cent, of which 20 per cent is refundable, to 60 per cent with no refund, net income will show improvement in subsequent periods. In the current fiscal year the company will have the benefit of the tax reduction for eight of the twelve months. Consumers Glass Company Limited entered the postwar period in a strong liquid position.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1945,of $635,356 was equal to $1.99 per share and compared with $679,950 and $2.13 per share for the previous year. The 1944-1945 net included $34,843 and 11 cents a share tax refund and that for 1943-1944 $77,368 and 24 cents a share. While retained net of $1.88 per share for the latest fiscal period was below the current annual dividend rate of $2 per share, the company has added to earned surplus since 1938 $3.50 per share. Surplus at August 31, 1945, totalled $1,728,348.

Net working capital of $2,259,711 at August 31, 1945, compared with $2,196,480 at August 31, 1942. Current assets of $2,684,494 included cash of $687,294 and investments of $475,094, well in excess of total current liabilities of $424,783.

The Consumers Glass Company Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock issue outstanding, with capital consisting of 319,570 shares of no par value. Dividends are currently being paid quarterly at the annual rate of $2 per share, a rate which was established in 1942.

Incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1917, Consumers Glass Company Limited operates a plant of large productive capacity at Ville St. Pierre, near Montreal. The plant embodies the latest type of automatic bottle-making machinery and is reported to be one of the most efficient on the continent.

Price range and price earnings ratio follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1945 (to date)	42	33	$1.99	21.1	16.6	$2.00
1944	33	27¾	2.13	15.5	13.1	2.00
1943	29	27¼	2.06	14.1	13.2	2.00
1942	—	—	2.68	—	—	2.00
1941	—	—	2.10	—	—	1.40
1940	—	—	1.85	—	—	1.60
Average 1943-1945				16.8	14.2	
Current Average				21.1		
Current Yield				4.8%		

Note—Earned per share includes 11c a share 1945, 24c a share 1944, 24c a share 1943 and 8c a share 1942. The shares were listed in March, 1943.

Year Ended August 31	1945	1944	1943	1942
Net Profit—a	$ 635,356	$ 679,950	$ 657,235	$ 857,745
Surplus	1,728,348	1,766,975	1,742,283	1,802,068
Current Assets	2,684,494	2,726,818	2,664,860	2,555,317
Current Liabilities	424,783	438,932	436,545	358,837
Net Working Capital	2,259,711	2,287,886	2,228,315	2,196,480
Cash	687,294	756,585	496,793	442,571
Investments	475,094	376,901	569,264	505,298

a—Includes $34,843 refundable portion of the excess profits tax 1945, $77,368—1944, $77,900—1943 and $25,414—1942.

3.61% to 3.92% Interest Return

Four securities, representing Canadian business activity in widely separated areas of the Dominion, offer attractive investment opportunities.

Security	Rate %	Maturity	Price*	Yield %
Canada Steamship Lines Limited	3½	1957	99.00	3.61
St. Maurice Power Corporation	3¾	1970	102.00	3.62
British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.	4	1965	102.50	3.81
Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd.	4	1962	101.00	3.92

*Prices quoted "and accrued interest"

We will gladly furnish information on these securities or supply further lists of investments upon request.

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McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 72

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1945, payable January 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business, December 31st, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 70

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1945 payable by cheque dated January 15th, 1946, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1945. Such cheques will be mailed on January 15th, 1946, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
December 7th, 1945.

√ Underwriting
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We offer an underwriting and investment service based upon a quarter century of experience in marketing Canadian government, municipal and corporation securities.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Replacement Cost Insurance Now on the Market in this Country

By GEORGE GILBERT

After a person has had a fire loss and has received the full amount to which he is entitled under his fire insurance policy or policies, he may find himself heavily out of pocket by having to meet the difference between the amount received and the amount required to re-equip his premises.

As the ordinary fire insurance policy does not promise new for old, only the value of the property at the time of the fire is recoverable and not its value when new. To cover the gap between this depreciated value of property and the cost of its replacement, insurance is now available in respect to certain clases of risks.

IN the settlement of claims under ordinary fire insurance policies where any serious loss or destruction of property has occurred, the matter of depreciation is usually involved. Many claimants feel that deductions for depreciation are unjustifiable because had there been no fire they would not have to purchase new articles or materials, and that as the fire will compel them to do so they have sustained a loss equal to the amount they will have to spend and are therefore entitled to be indemnified for such loss.

As a matter of fact, the policy does not contract to furnish new for old, nor does it cover destruction or deterioration which has taken place before the fire. For example, a worn rug destroyed by fire would have lost much of its value before the fire. Had there been no fire the insured would still have an old rug. The policy does not contract to make him any better off after the fire than he was before the fire. Consequently he is not entitled to a new rug but only to its value at the time of the fire.

It must be admitted that this basis of settlement frequently leaves the insured in the position of having himself to meet the difference between the depreciated value of the property destroyed and the actual amount which has to be spent to re-equip his premises. Thus he may find himself heavily out of pocket by reason of the fire.

Coverage Needed

Accordingly, it would seem to be only reasonable that some method of insuring against such losses should be made available. Such coverage is now obtainable under a form of insurance known as Replacement Cost Insurance, which has recently been authorized by the Canadian Underwriters Association for sale in Canada by companies belonging to the Association. This type of cover has been on the market for years in Great Britain and the United States.

As it provides for the replacement in a new condition of property which has been destroyed by fire, it has been held in some quarters that any policy agreeing to furnish "new for old" violates the basic principle of fire insurance, which is indemnity. One of the Insurance Commissioners in the United States a few years ago would not permit the writing of this form of cover in the territory under his jurisdiction on the ground that it would allow over-insurance, would violate a fundamental principle of fire insurance, would be a wagering contract, and, in case of loss, would place the insured in a better position than he was before the fire. He claimed that the issuance of this type of insurance would have a tendency to create a moral hazard and incite arson.

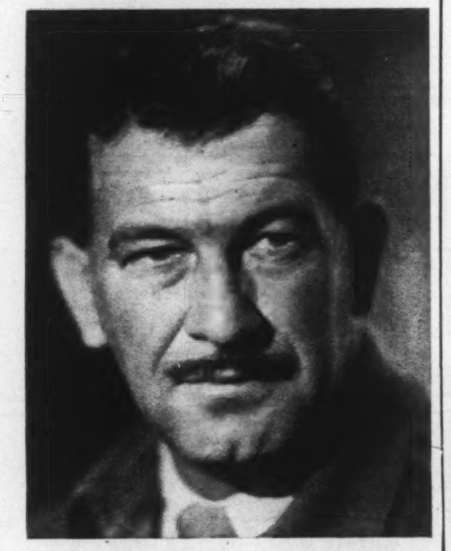
It is well recognized by companies which have been issuing this form of insurance for a lengthy period with satisfactory results that certain safeguards are necessary. In the first place, the insurance is only available for the protection of carefully selected risks. In the case of buildings, according to the recent announcement of the Canadian Underwriters Association, the following may be covered under the "building" item: 1. Sprinklered risks of brick, stone, concrete or hollow tile construction; 2. Churches, schools, public buildings, public utilities, and non-business risks (other than dwellings) not run for profit; 3. Fireproof buildings.

On Contents

In the case of machinery, furniture and fixtures and other contents, excluding merchandise, stock-in-trade, these may be covered in respect of the following classes of risks, provided the "building" is also insured on the replacement cost basis in the same policy: 1. Sprinklered risks in single occupancy (no other tenants) of brick, stone, concrete or hollow tile; 2. Public utilities of the same construction; 3. Fire proof factory buildings in single occupancy.

It is to be noted that replacement cost insurance is not issued on machinery, furniture and fixtures alone, but is only available as an endorsement on the ordinary fire insurance policy (either with or without the supplemental contract) and is not furnished by a separate policy. And the policy is also subject to at least the 80 per cent co-insurance requirement, or the equivalent of 80, 90 or 100 per cent co-insurance in those cases where under the Association's rules a guaranteed amount is permitted The co-insurance clause or the guaranteed amount clause must operate on the same basis as the replacement cost endorsement.

This endorsement is obligatory. It covers replacement costs without deduction for depreciation, subject to the following provisions: "(a) Repairs or replacement must be completed within twelve months after the destruction or damage; (b) Until repair or replacement is effected the amount of the liability under the policy in respect to the loss shall be limited to that which would have existed without the endorsement; (c) If repair or replacement with material of like kind and quality is restricted by circumstances beyond control, any increased cost caused by this will not be covered; (d) if replacement is necessary it must be on the same site or an adjacent site; (e) If the policy is subject to a co-insurance clause requiring a stated percentage of insurance to value to be maintained, the actual cash value for the purpose of applying the co-insurance clause to the property to which the endorsement is applicable will be calculated on 'replacement



J. H. CRANG & CO.
ANNOUNCE

CAPT. ALAN MACKENZIE
J. H. CRANG ANNOUNCE that CAPT. MACKENZIE after 5½ years with the CANADIAN ARMY has returned to take charge of the investment department of their company. *

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New Series No. P

Intelligent Employment of
"Risk Capital"

LEADERSHIP

Just a year ago when even the most optimistic would not dare predict that the war would end in 1945, nor venture a guess as to the course of post-war economics, we opened our Risk Capital Series with this challenge to those possessing 3% Capital to take stock of their positions.

"With interest rates and taxes at present levels the time is rapidly approaching when the question of employing a proportion of capital in the 'risk' field must be studied with the same care as that given to the extreme right of the investment line.

"One question naturally suggests itself—what degree of risk against the commensurate possibility of capital appreciation.

"In the mining field, as in others, the degree of risk is governed by the character, skill and energy of management, as well as the financial and field policies.

"We are financing several exceptional 'risk' opportunities which are at a very desirable stage from the standpoint of the investor, and we invite inquiries from investment houses and others to whom this question of 'risk' investment will become increasingly important."

Many of those who followed our advice now face 1946 in a stronger financial position. If they apply the same decisive intelligence they will keep that additional capital working.

Fortunately for those who, in 1945, did not realize that a 3% return held nothing for them but the bare margin of existence, the door of opportunity has not been closed.

Because of widening interests, and an organization strengthened by a successful 1945, our leadership in 1946 holds even greater opportunity than anything we could have hoped for a year ago.

Our steadily growing knowledge is being put into form most useful for those who hope to make 1946 a year of financial advancement.

An investment of four cents in returning the attached coupon is the first logical step.

H.G.YOUNG
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cost without deduction for depreciation.'"

In Great Britain, where the insurance companies have had a lengthy experience with this type of cover, settlement of losses on buildings on basis of replacement cost is subject to the following provisions: 1. That the sum insured is sufficient to meet the amount of the claim; 2. That the building has been maintained in a reasonable state of repair; 3. That the building is actually reinstated after the fire; 4. That the purpose for which the building is reinstated is similar to that for which the original structure was used; 5. That the new building is not superior to or more extensive than the old one.

With respect to provisions 1 and 2, no explanation is needed. With regard to No. 3, it may be pointed out that if the replacement cost were paid to the insured without any obligation upon him to expend the money in replacing the building, he would receive more than his actual loss. Where there is no reinstatement, depreciation must be taken into account.

Some explanation of No. 4 is needed, as it sometimes happens that an insured will take advantage of the destruction by fire of a building to erect on the site a new building of an entirely different nature. For example, an industrial firm owning private house property adjoining its factory might decide in the event of the houses being destroyed to extend the factory over the site. In that case the value of the houses immediately before the fire would be the measure of the loss.

With respect to No 5., it is recognized that a new building must be superior to an old one, as the new furniture and fixtures will be modern, and, provided that the reconstruction is not of a more elaborate or ornate type, the basis of settlement would be the replacement cost. Should the insured desire to replace the old building with a superior or more elaborate structure, the basis of settlement would be an amount equivalent to the estimated replacement cost of the old building.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 51)

sive development in the past two years, and assist in bringing these mines into production, as well as providing working capital and funds for special situations in the industrial or industrial mineral field, Vincent Mining Corporation, of which Norman Vincent is head, is one of the most active exploration and development companies in the mining industry today and considerable interest attaches to plans to finance a broadening of activity. Shares are owned in some 30 mining companies, options are held on additional blocks, as well as mining claims aggregating over 22,000 acres in different areas.

•

Located on the same break as the famous Kerr-Addison mine and with hopes of perhaps duplicating its success, Amalgamated Larder Mines is preparing plans for an extensive program of shaft sinking, crosscutting and other exploratory work, immediately labor and other conditions permit. Several of the largest Canadian mining companies are financing the development and holdings comprise four miles of what is considered to be the favorable zone extending westward from Kerr-Addison. The Cheminis shaft is to be deepened from its present depth of 550 feet to 1,100 feet. This shaft is located about the centre of the four miles which the company possesses and the intention is to carry out considerable depth exploration at the proposed deep horizon. This depth program will determine if values and dimensions improve. On the Cheminis and other parts of the holding there is an estimated 500,000 tons of ore grading $6 to $7.

•

Harker Gold Mines, inactive for 16 years, proposes resumption of development as soon as a road to the property is completed. Already the Ontario government is reported to have made plans to commence construction next spring of a road into the Lightning River area, in which Harker is located. Before suspension of operations Harker had sunk a shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet and opened four levels. Work on these horizons is said to have blocked out some 50,000 tons which would average better than $8 at the prevailing price of gold. The company which latterly has been active in prospecting had investments with a book value of over $330,000 at the end of last year.

•

A diamond drilling program is now underway on the recently formed Banner Porcupine Mines Limited, with 12 claims in Whitney township, Porcupine district, described as being about midway between Coniaurum Mines and Hallnor. The company has received $45,000 for 400,000 treasury shares and granted an option on 1,600,000 shares at prices, which if fully exercised, would make an addtional $605,000 available to the company. The property includes the group on which George Bannerman is reported to have made the third discovery in the camp. A shaft was sunk on this ground, two levels established and some vein material mined and milled in 1934. George Mannerman is president of the company and B. W. Lang, vice-president.

• •

Company Reports

Bank of Nova Scotia

TOTAL assets in excess of $600 million, at a new high peak in history of the institution are shown in the annual financial statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1945. Total deposits and investment holdings also are shown substantially in excess of figures at end of previous year and at new record levels.

In view of the fact that previous year's statement covered a period of only 10 months, reflecting a change in fiscal year, profits for year just ended are not comparable. An improvement in profits is indicated, however, with net for year under review of $1,920,827 as compared with $1,445,420 for previous 10 months.

Total assets of bank, at $613,517,014, show an increase during year of $71 million. Deposits aggregate $541,342,336, an increase of $68,492,852. Interest-bearing deposits at $295,003,776 show an increase of over $49,000,000 in the twelve months' period.

Cash, clearings and balances due from other banks, totalling $119,488,507, represent 20.74% of total liabilities to the public. Total quick assets, which include the above, together with Investments and Call and Short Loans secured by stocks and bonds amount to $453,054,992 and represent 78.65% of liabilities to the public. The latter figure compares with 75.93% at date of last statement.

Investment account now aggregates $309,803,303, of which 85% is in Dominion and provincial securities.

Loans other than call loans total $122,031,268, practically unchanged since last statement. Current loans in Canada are around the same figure as last year, while loans elsewhere than in Canada are down about $3,000,000. Loans to provincial and municipal governments are up roundly $2,000,000. Call loans are up $14,720,000. Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding are up about $3,000,000.

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The views expressed in this series of advertisements are those of the advertiser and must not be considered as expressing the opinion of The Saturday Night.

Treatise No. 11 of a series designed to enlighten Investors on the True Place of GOLD in our economic system.

If you are interested in becoming a recipient of this all important series of Twelve letters relative to THE TRUE PLACE OF GOLD in our economic system, simply send us your name and address. There is no obligation.

Canada should be *"Sitting Pretty"*

In this dilemna Canada has a unique opportunity to take the lead in pointing a sensible way out of the difficulty. Canada can not only prove what higher-priced gold can accomplish but she can prove to the common man just how much better off he can be and what a higher living standard he can attain still exercising free enterprise privileges—but exercising them without the hazard of sinister interests being able to create a money shortage when it might suit their purpose to do it. Canada can prove what happens to our national income when we find we can buy the needs of life without these pyramided taxes that have almost deprived us of the ability to sell in foreign markets. As mentioned before, we have become so accustomed to this drag that we have no idea what it would be like without it.

The price of a hundred dollars per ounce for Gold has been mentioned at several points in this series of letters. Since Canada cannot dictate the financial and monetary policies of the world let us consider what could be done internally and let the world go along at the $35 price for gold for the time being. Let the government continue to be the sole market for all Canadian-mined gold but let the government go a step further and pay the mines $50 per ounce for all gold produced in the country. Since the world has not yet consented to any such price it is obvious that, on the international exchange market, our gold will only be worth $35 per ounce. Obviously the difference of $15 per ounce becomes a subsidy to the gold mines.

BUT, ON THE CURRENCY RATIO OF FOUR TO ONE, WE CAN STILL ISSUE $140 IN MONEY FOR EACH OUNCE OF GOLD HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Also, equally obviously, the world would at once say that our dollar should suffer a drastic discount. We can face that threat quite comfortably for the increased production from our gold mines would enable us to still produce sufficient gold to meet our peak of 1941, (some $200 million), use that amount, annually or when needed, to meet foreign trade balances and with the balance we should have a still greater amount each year (as we hope to show herewith) with which to build up a gold-backed cash reserve that would speedily flatten out all internal Dominion and Provincial debts.

It must be remembered that Canada has managed to survive as a trading nation to date with a dollar at or near par (except for the war period) and she did it with her gold output which has not yet been more than $200 million in any one year. If, therefore, we can continue to produce that amount and use it freely for foreign trade settlements it should be nobody's business what we do, internally, with our own gold. The very fact that we are still placing gold on the line with our foreign creditors, in just as great quantities as before, is sufficient license for our conducting our internal housecleaning to suit ourselves.

The point of interest to Canadians in this proposal is to know how much gold we can produce if the mines were to receive $50 per ounce for it. Further, how much money would be created from it and how long would it be before the twenty-odd pyramided taxes now part of the cost in a suit of clothes would be eliminated? How long would it be before income taxes would disappear? What income would the government eventually receive with which to install free education, free hospitalization, free postage, and equip Canada with a system of public works on a scale to assure to Canadians the highest living standard in the world? Who could compute the business that would come to Canada, to stay here, if this were an income-tax-free country?

The next letter will disclose the plan in detail.

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Investment Brokers
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We are most anxious, also, to have your individual opinion relative to the subject matter of each letter. Please write to us. The expression of your ideas will greatly aid us in a vitally important endeavour.

If you failed to secure articles No. 1 to 10, already published, copies may be had upon request.

Borrowing can be good business...

Do you want to buy more life insurance?
That is good business.

See the manager or accountant of your nearest B of M branch. You will appreciate their helpful approach to your plans and problems.

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If you are in a position to repay, we are in a position to lend ... for the payment of insurance premiums, taxes, medical or dental bills, educational fees, funeral or legal expenses.

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Azerbaijan: Scene of Trouble in Persia

By DAVID ENGLAND

Persia's province of Azerbaijan is a land of warlike tribesmen, for the most part Tartars, who live under primitive conditions. Azerbaijan contains Noah's Mount Ararat, almost 17,000 feet high. Its chief city is Tabriz, which figured prominently in the chronicles of Marco Polo. Its history goes back for thousands of years.

PERSIA'S border people have always given trouble to the Central Government. Much of the country is mountainous and desert, difficult to cross, and almost without inhabitants. The population is distributed in widely scattered irrigated areas, each tending to live to itself, and with so far little national cohesion. Many of the tribesmen are fiercely independent, and to govern so large and varied a country (one-fifth the size of the United States) under primitive conditions of travel, away from the few railways and good roads linking the chief towns, would tax the resources of the strongest central government.

One of these border elements is Persian Azerbaijan where there has been serious trouble. This province would not be an easy place to pacify if it came to full - scale operations. The people make first-class fighting men. In fact a large part of the Persian army is normally recruited from them. They are for the most part Tartars, a couple of million in all, related by ties of religion and language to the Tartars of Russian Transcaucasia (the republic of Azerbaijan) just across the international boundary line.

This geographical position, as well as the fact that the province faces Turkey to the West, gives Azerbaijan considerable strategic importance. It has taken a great war, as once before, to bring this part of the world, far off the track of usual tourist trips, into the public eye. That is why it is impossible to give accurate figures about such things as population and area. Russians, Persian Cossacks. Tartars, fought in these northern regions of Persia. One province, Gilan, now Persian, was actually a Soviet Republic for some time after 1918.

Noah's Mountain

Azerbaijan consists of a gigantic plateau bordered all round by even higher mountain crests, some of them majestic in aspect. The highest peak in the district lies in the northwest. It is the historic double-peaked volcanic summit of Ararat, almost 17,000 feet high. Ararat is known to the Armenians as the Massis, to the Turks as Aghri Dagh, and to the Persians as the Koh-i-Nuh, or Mountain of Noah.

The chief city of the province is the ancient city of Tabriz, whose name and fame figure prominently in the chronicles of all the notable travellers in Persia from Marco Polo onwards. It has a history going back for thousands of years, and like many other old cities of the Middle East its story has been one of fire and sword down the centuries. It was sacked by Timur the Terrible, and taken from the Turks by the redoubtable conqueror, Nadir Shah, two centuries back. The Russians occupied it early this century, and it became involved in World War No. 1, because of Russo-Turkish conflicts. The Turks seized it in 1915, but held it only for a month; three years later the Russians abandoned it, and the Turks took it again.

Interminably Drab

The population of the city is getting on for 200,000, and although much of it is a seemingly interminable collection of drab houses, on the outskirts there are beautiful gardens belonging to the better classes. Tabriz is the centre of the dried fruit industry of the province, besides which it has important trade in carpets, hides and skins. As the railways run north to Caucasia commerce tends to be drawn that way.

As for the rest of the province, on the whole Azerbaijan is less arid than most of Persia. In the centre lies the depression of Lake Urmia, which is saline, and some 85 miles long by 30 broad. It is saline, although numerous watercourses drain into it from the surrounding highlands. These streams are invaluable from the point of view of fertility and cultivation.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of Azerbaijan is its gardens and orchards. These surround the villages and yield fruit of fine quality in abundance. There are all kinds, and most are dried and exported to Russia. But the climate is not attractive. As may be imagined, life is very primitive, and most of the amenities of civilization, particularly sanitation, are non-existent.

OIL FROM SHALE

A NEW method for extracting petroleum from oil shale has been developed by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., and placed at the disposal of the United States Bureau of Mines. It is estimated that mining and crushing the shale probably will cost $2.20 per ton—too expensive for present commercial use, but nevertheless a safeguard in case a shortage of natural crude should send the crude price up to $3.75 or $4 a barrel.

In their experimental studies Socony-Vacuum scientists recovered between seventeen and forty gallons of oil from each ton of shale, depending on operating conditions. The highest yield was 15 per cent by weight of raw shale.—New York *Times*.

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YOUR CHILD'S UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Do you want your child to have the advantage of a degree in Arts, Science or Medicine and the opportunity to follow his or her chosen profession?

The choice of a profession need not be made now but you can make the decision now, that the money will be available for tuition fees, text books, instruments, memberships in fraternities and other university societies. as well as living and other expenses during the university course.

A Dominion of Canada Educational Endowment Policy will provide the funds with absolute certainty at the appropriate time—an instalment at the beginning of each university term.

The younger the child the smaller the annual or monthly deposit. You will be amazed how large an Educational Endowment can be provided for even $5.00 a month.

Plan now to ensure your children the greatest advantage any boy or girl can have—a university education.

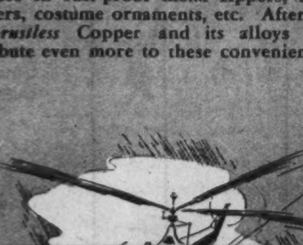
Agency enquiries are invited.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

In your kitchen: You'll want the latest of time and labour saving equipment. An electric dishwasher . . . streamlined appliances . . . a ventilating system. Whichever you choose, you will find Copper in its construction . . . for years of *low-cost, trouble-free* operation.

For your bathroom: With plumbing of Copper or Brass and a hot water tank of Everdur Metal (Anaconda's strong and weldable Copper-silicon alloy) your family will enjoy *rust-free* water. You'll be free of the worry and expense that comes from rusted pipes and tanks.

On your clothing: In addition to pleasing style changes, your clothing will feature further advances in rust-proof metal zippers, snap fasteners, costume ornaments, etc. After the war, *rustless* Copper and its alloys will contribute even more to these conveniences.



On your travels: Whether you travel by helicopter, giant liner of air or sea, or the new rail and highway vehicles, Copper—in the construction of each transport's vital parts—will play its *rustless, durable* and *dependable* role in adding to speed, comfort and safety.

NOW...

Copper will help make possible the things you have waited for so long!

YES . . . now that Anaconda Copper, Brass and Bronze have been released for building purposes, they will again contribute greatly to the comfort, convenience and durability of your home! Copper pipes that will never rust to discolor the water and reduce the flow. Copper gutters, downspouts, and flashings to safeguard against expensive leaks. Long-lasting bronze for screens, weather-stripping and hardware. Everdur* for dependable, non-rust hot water tanks.

No other metal or material offers such a combination of useful qualities, among them utility, workability, strength and resistance to corrosion. Nothing you can put into a house gives such a worthwhile return on the investment as copper. When you consider that repairs due to a single failure of rustable metal might easily cost more than the extra cost of a copper installation you can see in dollars and cents the wisdom of specifying copper when you build—or re-build.

COPPER AND TOMORROW

Copper and copper alloys have been proved essential over and over again both in established products and many new ones. A recent check of more than 700 leading manufacturers, whose peace-time production ranges from fountain pens to airplanes, shows that brass, bronze, nickel silver and other copper alloys will continue to play a basic part in the items they are designing for postwar Canada. There are many reasons for this, but the important one, both to industry and the public, is the proved *dependability* of copper.

*Trade Mark Reg'd

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ANACONDA Copper and Brass

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